The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Fighting Renewed by the Belligerents on the Loire.

Two Days of Indecisive Conflict Near Vendome.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Appeal of the Luxembourgers for Political Existence.

The King of Holland Proffers to Defend the Treaty of 1867.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

A Plea in the Italian Parliament for Papal Guarantees.

Loss of a Sloop in the Forth and All Hands.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Another Battle on the Loire—The Result in Doubt—Defeat of Bavarians East of Orleans.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 16.—The following dispatch has been forwarded to the Prefects of Departments:

The Duke of MECKLENBURG, on Wednesday, attacked the town of Fortaval, on the road from Chateaudun to Vendome, which he occupied in strong force. We retook the place yesterday. Having united his troops with those of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, they engaged our forces in combat yesterday near Vendome. The battle lasted all night. The enemy's losses are great. News has been received that between the towns of Beaune and Gien three battalions of Bavarians have been defeated by the Mobiles.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The report that the Prussians had occupied Contres, Montrichard and Romorantin, on the Loire, is confirmed by dispatches received today. The *Moniteur* says that the French have been reinforced at all points.

Paris—The Reported Sortie not Confirmed—Bulloon News to the 9th—The Bombardment.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 15.—The Sub-Prefect of Havre, in a report received here, denies having sent a dispatch announcing a French victory at Paris. He maintains, however, that there is a general and precipitate retreat of the Prussians in the north of France. The forces of Gen. FAIDHERBE continue to operate successfully, and some Prussian attacks upon Gen. CHANZY's lines have been repulsed, with loss to the assailants. The Prussians who were near Harfleur have retreated toward Rouen.

PARIS.

The reports by the balloon which landed at Honfleur have not yet been received at Bordeaux, but a dispatch from the aeronaut says he has good news from Paris. Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES has retired from the service, and gone to his estate.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A balloon from Paris, with mails, has descended at Honfleur. Letters of the 9th announce that the situation is good. The repulse of the Army of the Loire and the recapture of Orleans have not discouraged the Parisians. There is a general demand for more sorties, and universal approval of the answer sent by Gen. TROCHU to Gen. MOLTKE, and the people all say they will resist to the last. The measures taken by the Government since the commencement of the siege are accepted willingly by the population. Having insured itself against a waste of provisions, of which there are enough fresh on hand to last until February, the Government will again have fresh meat rationed to the inhabitants. The other provisions are sufficient to last for six months.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE CAPITAL.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The *Provincial Correspondence* of this city, this morning, in its article on the progress of the war, says the proposed bombardment of Paris has again been postponed because such a course at present would be detrimental to military operations. The real object of the war and the interests of the army at this juncture are paramount considerations. Unquestionably, at the right moment the commander of the investing army will take such action as will fully insure immediate and future success. The Prussian Government declares that the Great Powers of Europe concerned themselves in the Luxembourg matter in the face of her plain violation of neutrality in the interest of the French. Prussia, therefore, reserves to itself full freedom for her future course.

A French Apology to an American Officer—The Killed of the Hanseatic Contingent.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—An apology has been sent to Capt. WELLS, of the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, for the accidental shot received by that vessel, a few days ago, from a French iron-clad, which was using her guns to intimidate Gen. BRIAND, the French commander at Havre, who had ordered a portion of the squadron to Cherbourg.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Hanseatic losses in the Battles of Orleans and Beaugency are officially stated at 126 killed, 745 wounded and 78 missing.

A Bavarian War Credit—The Federal Treaty—Bismarck to be Made a Duke.

MUNICH, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a further military credit of 4,020,000 florins. The Government has asked of the Chamber that the provisional levy of taxes be continued three months longer. The Federal Treaty has been referred to a Special Committee of the Chamber.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—BISMARCK is to be raised to a Duke. It is said the Count prefers his own name as a ducal title, but the King urges him to accept that of the Duke of Strasbourg. Sixty per cent. of the wounded and sick Prussians have rejoined the service.

The Political Situation—M. Thiers' Bribe to Prussia Discountenanced by Russia—German Advice to the Cortes Generaux.

LONDON, Dec. 16—6 A. M.—It is said that M. THIERS, while at St. Petersburg, before proceeding to Versailles, intended to have proposed the abandonment of Count BISMARCK's demand for Alsace, and the substitution therefor of the annexation of Belgium and Holland to Prussia, but he was unfavorably received by the Prussian authorities, and abandoned the attempt at negotiation.

FRENCH RECONSTRUCTION.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* insists upon the convocation of the French *Conseils Généraux* for the purpose of choosing among themselves delegates to the national assembly, with the object of reconstructing the Government of France and concluding peace."

Miscellaneous—The Road Open to Havre—The Erie's Cargo of Arms—Other Operations in the North—Navigation of the Seine.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—The Prussians have entirely withdrawn from this section of the country, and the roads are open again to Evreux. ....The steam-ship *Erie*, which arrived off the coast of England yesterday, has sailed for this port, though it is possible she may put into Cherbourg. She has arms on board for the use of the French....It is said that 300,000 French are drilling at Bordeaux.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The capture of Le Fère is contradicted. Gen. FAIDHERBE passed the town without attacking it. Several engagements have occurred in that neighborhood recently, which were generally favorable to the French.....The French Government has prohibited the navigation of the Seine.

WHERE THE GERMANS ARE GOING.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is thought that Gen. MANTEUFFEL is marching upon Caen and Cherbourg. Dispatches from Havre, however, represent the retreat of the Prussians to the southward as precipitate.

MONTMEDY.

LONDON, Dec. 15—2 P. M.—With the surrender of Montmédy, sixty-five cannon and 3,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the besiegers, and 200 German prisoners were released.

A balloon with two passengers and 400 pounds of letters descended on the 12th at Herbdro, in Nassau. The French Government urges Austria to demand the restoration of 3,000 Austrian railway cars seized and held by the Prussians.

LUXEMBOURG.

The People Demand the Protection of their Political Existence—King William of Holland Promises to Defend the Grand Duchy's Independence—The Question in England.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Luxembourgers have united in an address to Prince HENRY, of Orange, imploring him not to allow the destruction of the political existence of the Grand Duchy without the population are first consulted on the subject.

POSITION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 16—4¾ A. M.—King WILLIAM of Holland has telegraphed to the Government of Luxembourg that he will defend the Treaty of 1867, and the honor and independence of the Grand Duchy. He also approves the acts of the Government of Luxembourg.

ENGLISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The *Times* of today, in an editorial on the Luxembourg question, says it is not England's duty alone to resist the absorption of Luxembourg by Prussia, and thinks that perhaps Prussia may be satisfied with that acquisition, and forego the taking of Lorraine from France. A Cabinet council is to be held today, which is expected to define the attitude of England.

THE BLACK SEA.

The Closing of the Dardanelles—Invitations to the Conference—The Russian Army.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 15.—A [nonsensical] dispatch from Marseilles says Russia will denounce the treaty for the closing of the Dardanelles, and adds that the United States, who never recognized the closing of the Straits, will act in concert with Russia.

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is probable that the invitations to the Conference to be held in London, on the Black Sea question, were issued yesterday. It is announced that Austria, wishing to maintain the existing guarantees for the peace of Europe, yet desirous of sparing the susceptibilities of Russia, adheres without reservation to the decision of the approaching Conference at London.

RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—A levy of sixty men in every one thousand throughout Russia has been ordered, to replace the men lost to the army in consequence of the shortening of the term of service of the conscription of 1871.

RECENT EVENTS.

The Resistance of Paris—Position of Russia—Attitude of America—Germany and England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870.

The war with Russia must wait, for Paris obstinately refuses to surrender. Mr. RUSSELL writes from the Head-quarters of King WILLIAM that "the resistance of Paris causes dissatisfaction in Germany." It is a grievous disappointment. The whole German Army, from the King to the lowest subaltern, were sure that in less than a week they would make a triumphal entry into Paris. If they had made peace after Sedan, they could have marched home with honor and glory. Two weary months have gone by, and Paris is stronger than ever and more resolved to resist. Germany is full of weeping wives and children who may soon be orphans; for four-fifths of the Landwehr regiments are men with families. Those regiments are wasting with disease; their small losses from the omnipresent France-Tireurs make up a large aggregate, and there are bloody battles on the Somme and the Loire. Paris is not taken, and if it were there would be still two millions of Frenchmen armed with breech-loaders, and the war would not be ended. There would still be two-thirds of France to overrun and conquer.

POSITION OF RUSSIA.

Therefore the war with Russia must wait. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was too impatient. He was assured from Versailles that Paris must fall in a few days at furthest, and he naturally thought he might launch his manifesto. France, the only Power he had to fear, was destroyed. England could not fight single handed. Prussia had promised to pay for Russia's more than benevolent neutrality. Austria could do nothing without powerful allies, and her own time is coming to be divided between Teuton and Sclave. Why wait longer to send his navies into the Black Sea and rebuild Sebastopol? And if you look on a good map of Eastern Europe, you will ask why should a great Power be kept out of a sea which washes her southern boundary, as the Gulf of Mexico does that of the United States, and which is for half the year her only road into the great ocean? Why should Russia be kept out of the Mediterranean and have no right of way to the Atlantic, save the ice-bound Baltic? It is absurd to expect she can much longer be kept in such a humiliating position. But the actual time is inconvenient to M. BISMARCK. Germany has her hands very full. Instead of yielding, France is importing and making arms in a most desperate way. Great camps of instruction are now being formed, and every "valid" man in France is to have his rifle and be taught how to use it. France is getting into a solemn, earnest, religious spirit that bodes no good to her destroyers. Once more her churches are filled, and while her men fight her women pray. There are many signs that she will rise purified and strengthened from her terrible humiliations and sufferings. Just now three days' solemn devotions have been held in all the churches of France, and as far as I have heard they were attended by vast multitudes, and have had the best effect upon the people. Nothing is so good as religion to make men fight. And while France fights with Prussia, there is no time to attend to a war between England and Russia. Because it is evident that France must be a party to such a war, England needs her. The first step of a successful contest would be to aid France, so that she could take part in it. France and England can carry the west and south of Europe with them—not England alone. And Russia cannot swoop down upon the Black Sea without compensations to Prussia. If England will be quick she can take Egypt, but France will vote that; and France is England's nearest neighbor, and therefore her best friend or most dangerous foe. No; England and France must go together, and it is now seen, at last, how great a blunder it has been for England to hold aloof from France. She should have hindered this war, or gone in with her.

ATTITUDE OF AMERICA.

And then there is America. A distinguished Frenchman writes to Mr. MILL on the prospect of war between England and Russia, with what "horror and despair" he thinks of the idea of war with America; but America, he thinks, "will not deliberately range herself on the side of Russia—that would be too abominable." America, I presume, will attend to her own affairs, and not be in a hurry to mix up in European complications for Sultan or Czar. There are people enough here to do all the fighting. The Poles in London are in a state of great excitement. Polish refugees everywhere will be eager for the fray. The war in France has spread a fever through Europe. There are the elements of a great war: rampant nationalism in Ireland; outraged republicanism in Spain; reaction and Mazzinism in Italy; a strong Anti-Bismarckism in Southern Germany; plundered Denmark; divided Poland; German and Sclavonic provinces in Austria; Christian provinces in Turkey; Greece, with Russian sympathies, and her own ambitions—does it not look like a cluster of volcanoes ready at any moment to burst into eruption? And all these Powers have been preparing for war for years, increasing their armies and navies, and improving armaments, as if they had an instinct, rather than any clear foreknowledge, of what is coming. In America, a great war once over, armies are disbanded, and arms sold off by the shipload. There is no apprehension of war and no preparation. If you had a powerful and encroaching neighbors on three sides of you it would be different.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The feeling of Germany toward England is one of the most unaccountable phenomena of the situation. It fills the Press, it is testified to by all tourists in Germany, and the English correspondents at Versailles declare that everybody, from King WILLIAM to the smallest private soldier, says England is responsible for this war. Every wounded German believes he has been shot with an English bullet. Every widow and orphan in Germany blames England for the sad bereavement. There is no use in reasoning with them about it. England ought to have declared war *against* France. The fact that nearly all England blamed France and sympathized with Germany at the outbreak of the war, seems to have made not the least difference in German feeling. Well, this unreasonableness of Germany has probably had something to do with the reaction here, for today the feeling is more decidedly for France, almost, than it was at first for Germany. A great French victory would now be welcomed with almost universal rejoicings. Even while England condemned France, she pitied; but there would be little pity for the Germans, they have been so insolent in their strength, so cruel in their good fortune. The plunder of helpless relations, the burning of a hundred villages, the cold-blooded murders—for they are nothing less—of unarmed peasants, have slowly had their effect on the English mind. They have thought how they could bear such an invasion and how they could endure such atrocities, inflicted only at a few hours' distance, and they cannot but feel for those they are every day called upon to relieve, for English charity has saved thousands of helpless French people, here and in France, from cold and hunger. Food, clothing and the seed corn to save from further famine have been supplied by English benevolence to large districts of France which have been utterly spoiled by their remorseless invaders. We love those we help, and England has never had so good a feeling for France as now in her hour of suffering. If she should give her yet more effectual help it would strengthen the bond between them, and hating a Frenchman would become only a tradition. Here, then, you have France grateful and Germany full of bitterness and blame. If Germany takes the part of Russia, England and France will be driven as well as drawn into a closer alliance.

MONADNOCK.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Escape of the Greek Noel from England—The Pope and His Adherents—Italian Guarantee—Victor Emmanuel—The New Spanish King—Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The first meeting of the Metropolitan School Board was held today. Mr. NOEL, learning that he was to be committed for trial and indicted for counseling the Greek brigands not to surrender the Marathon captives without they were assured of an amnesty, has fled from England. The Derry boys ignore the proclamation of the Magistrates forbidding processions. The Catholic Defense Association, of Londonderry, has been dissolved by order of the authorities.

THE POPE.

LONDON, Dec. 16—1 A. M.—A monster meeting of sympathizers with the Pope was held at Thurles last evening. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted, in which the opinion was strongly expressed that Great Britain should defend the interests of her Catholic subjects now menaced at Rome.

FLORENCE, Dec. 15.—In the Italian Parliament, today, Señor LANZA made a powerful speech in support of the bill relative to the guarantees to be given to the Pope. He said the Catholic world demanded every guarantee which it was possible for Italy to concede. A bill for the consolidation of the Papal debts was introduced.

ITALY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—It is said that VICTOR EMMANUEL will enter Rome on the 5th of January.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—It is said that one of the first acts of King AMADEUS will be to give one-half of the appanage of the crown, amounting to some $30,000,000, to the Treasury.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15.—The endeavors to form a new Cabinet are still unsuccessful.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The schooner *Sable Rich*, Capt. PADDOCK, from New-Bedford, bound to St. Michael's, Azores, arrived at Fayal recently in a damaged condition, and with loss of her mates overboard. The brig *Agenoria*, Capt. WHITE, from New-York, Nov. 8, for Dublin, has been wrecked in Dublin Bay. Crew saved.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—In a gale in the Frith of Forth, the sloop *Earl Seafield* was lost, with all hands, on Leven Sands.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The steam-ship *Fire Queen*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, came in collision with and sunk the bark *Drydene*, of North Shields, in Queenstown Harbor. The *Fire Queen* put back to Queenstown and was grounded.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Earnings for Five Months to Oct. 31, 1870.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the five months ending Oct. 31, 1870, were $3,329,176; expenses, $1,789,424 56; net income, $1,712,522 45. The land sales of the Union Pacific Railroad for September, October and November were 83,761 86-100 acres, for which the Company received $71,000 in their land grant bond, $1,708 15 in cash, and $145,609 33 in settlers' notes, secured by mortgage on the land sold; total sales of land to Dec. 9, 1870, were 285,484 19-100 acres, for which the Company received $1,370,745 44, or an average price of $4 43 per acre. The trustees of the land grant bonds have canceled $735,000 on land grant bonds, and hold $635,400 00 on settlers' notes, secured by mortgage on land sold.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Valmaseda Assumes Control—Departure of Caballero De Rodas.

HAVANA, Dec. 13, via LAKE CITY, Dec. 16.—Gen. VALMASEDA assumed command of the Island of Cuba at noon today. The Ex-Captain-General, DE RODAS, left on the 15th, for Spain.

FIRES.

Twenty-five Stores and Eleven Dwellings Destroyed in Bath, Me.—Other Fires in Maine—Boat Burned by the Blowing Open of the Safe by Burglars.

BATH, Me., Dec. 16.—A most disastrous conflagration commenced at 3 o'clock this morning, on the east side of Middle-street, in Wiscasset, and destroyed all the buildings on the south side of Main-street, crossing Water-street to the river—in all about twenty-five stores and eleven dwellings. The following are the principal sufferers: R. C. Philbrick, Jesse White, Jr., Mrs. S. B. Hilton, Joseph Cal, Emma Dodge, Richard Blinn, E. B. Neal, W. P. Lemmon, Ebin Perkins, Nathaniel Lincoln, M. C. Boyd, Joseph Lambert, Warren Lowell L. Dickinson, S. L. Young, J. C. Henderson and V. Greenleaf. The fire broke out at Jason Veitt's store. The estimated loss is $100,000.

WISCASSET, Me., Dec. 16.—The loss by the fire of this morning will amount to about $60,000. The insurance is only $19,000, principally by the following companies: Hartford, $6,500; Roger Williams, $3,500; Guardian, of Philadelphia, $1,700; Niagara, $2,500; Fulton, of New-York, $2,000; Holyoke Mutual, $4,200; Mechanic of Providence, $2,500.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 16.—The Portland and Kennebec Railroad freight depot, at Yarmouth, with its contents, was burned today, and also their passenger depot and wood-shed, containing 300 cords of wood, at Cumberland. Loss on both about $7,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16.—About 2 o'clock this morning the building in Wickford, occupied by the Wickford National Bank and the office of the Town Clerk of North Kingstown, was found on fire. An explosion had been heard a few minutes previously. It proved that the bank had been entered by robbers, who started the outer door of the vault and then exploded powder to complete the work. The explosion set the building on fire, which was entirely consumed. The bank funds were in an inner chest, and are safe. The town records, covering a period of 150 years, are destroyed. There is some clue to the robbers, for whose arrest a reward of $1,000 is offered.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 16.—CRANE's old red paper mill, at Dalton, was destroyed by fire this evening. The fire was occasioned by the dropping of a kerosene lamp. Loss, $25,000 to $30,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 16.—A brick building, being erected as a parsonage at Shady Side, was burned this morning. Loss $5,000; insured for $1,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Nos. 9, 11 and 13, on West Front-street, between Main and Walnut streets, a five-story stone-front, were completely destroyed by fire to-night. Two of the numbers belonged to REUBEN SPRIGGS, and the other to the estate of GRIFFIN TAYLOR. Loss on building, $10,000. BARBER & STOUT, tobacco manufacturers, loss about $38,000; MORTIMER & Co., and E. H. CORWINE, produce dealers, loss about $3,000 each; the former is fully insured; E. H. KERNER loses in leaf tobacco $3,500—fully insured. Total loss, $100,000.

Gas Explosion in Worcester, Mass.—A Building Blown to Fragments—Two Persons Seriously Burned.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 16.—This evening an explosion occurred in the purifying-house of the gas-works, which demolished the building, scattering its roof and walls in all directions, and damaged considerably the other buildings belonging to the works. Mr. BLAKE, the Mayor of the city and Superintendent of the works, was in the basement of the building, making his tour of inspection without a light, as is his custom at that hour, but escaped with no further injury than rather severe burns on his face and hands. Mr. MCAULIFFE, the foreman, was also burned severely, but not dangerously. No other persons were injured. The explosion startled everybody in the city, throwing doors open and shaking houses. No injury is believed to have been done to the houses in the vicinity. The pecuniary loss is estimated at about $16,000. It is now thought that only one of the four purifiers is seriously damaged, and that the delivery of gas will not be interrupted.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Dec. 15, at 11:35 o'clock:

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POLITICAL.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The Election in Missouri—Official Returns.

The official returns of the November election in Missouri are published complete, and show that the total vote cast for Governor was 167,710, of which BROWN received 103,374, and McCLURG 63,336; majority for BROWN, 41,038. The name of Judge WAGNER, for Chief-Justice, was on both tickets, and he received 164,547 votes with no opposition. The majority for the constitutional amendment is very large. Only 16,288 votes were cast against the suffrage amendment, and the majority for it was 111,364; and only 19,005 votes were cast against the office-holding amendment, and the majority for it was 108,412. Of the other amendments, the sixth (prohibiting diversion of school money to sectarian purposes) is adopted by 118,320 majority; the third (abolishing test oath for jurors) by 120,680; the second (repealing the double liability clause) by 122,883; and the first (abolishing the District Courts) by 120,456. The majorities for Congressmen are as follows: First District, WELLS, Democrat, 243; Second District, FINKELNBURG, Liberal, 11,349; Third District, McCORMICK, Democrat, 3,145; Fourth District, HAYNES, Republican, 991; Fifth District, no majority—Mr. BURDETT, Republican, elected by a plurality of 1,724; has a majority of 356 votes against him; Sixth District, COCHRANE, Democrat, 2,717; Seventh District, FAULKNER, Republican, 2,990; Eighth District, BLAIR, Liberal, 2,004; Ninth District, KING, Democrat, 2,262. The whole number of votes cast for Liberal candidates for Congress, not counting SMITH, of the Sixth, who stood neutral as to the State ticket, is 34,317. The whole number of votes cast for McClurg candidates for Congress, not counting SMITH, is 31,298. The whole number of votes cast for Democratic candidates is 40,162. Including SMITH, the whole number of votes cast for Congress is 154,545. The foregoing figures are given by the St. Louis *Democrat*. The *Republican*, of the same city, speaks as follows of the Legislature:

"The members of the lower House of the Legislature returned we classify as follows: Democrats, 76; Liberals, 20; Republicans, 24; Fusionists, 13. The list made out by the Secretary of State omits the names of the members elect from five counties, four Liberals and one Democrat. In the Senate there are eight hold-over straight Democrats and six new ones. But Messrs. FOLLENIUS, RANSOM, BENECKE and MOORE, Liberals, were elected by a fusion with Democrats against the Radical candidates, and were understood to be in harmony with the Democracy upon all the issues pending. In any event, the straight-out Democrats have a majority on joint ballot."

The Election in Michigan—Official Announcement of the Result.

The result of the election in Michigan was officially declared by the Board of State Canvassers on Tuesday. The vote for Governor was as follows: BALDWIN, Republican, 100,176; COMSTOCK, Democrat, 83,391; FISK, Prohibition, 2,710; Republican plurality, 16,785. The majority for Congressmen was as follows: First District, Waldron, Republican, 901; Second District, Stoughton, Republican, 3,579; Third District, Blair, Republican, 1,468; Fourth District, Fury, Republican, 6,467; Fifth District, Conger, Republican, 189; Sixth District, Sutherland, Democrat, 1,785. Prohibition candidates were in all but the Sixth District, but none of them received over 400 votes. The following are the footings of the official vote on the different constitutional amendments voted on at the recent election:

	Yes.	No.
Striking out the word "white"	54,105	50,098
Increasing salaries of State officers and Circuit Judges	38,108	69,912
Allowing $2,000 to be borrowed or raised by tax for repairs of public buildings, bridges or highways, by Board of Supervisors	39,190	61,924
Authorizing Legislature to regulate passenger and freight railroad charges	76,802	31,797
Prohibiting the consolidation of competing railroad lines	76,912	31,184
Validating railroad bonds heretofore issued under certain conditions	50,678	78,543

THE CITY.

Mayor Hall and the City Census.

The Government has finally yielded to the clamor of Mayor HALL, and has ordered the census of this City to be taken anew. We do not think that this step was necessary to vindicate the substantial accuracy of the census taken last Summer, and it certainly was not done as a concession to Mayor HALL. But it has had one good effect already; it has proved beyond cavil, what most people suspected from the first—that all this hue and cry about the inaccuracies of the late census was insincere and dictated by the lowest partisan motives. No sooner is it announced that the Government has ordered a new census to be taken, than the *World*, which was the first to join in the Mayor's clamor against Marshal SHARPE and his deputies, comes out with an article, in which it says that "the intolerable inaccuracy (of the previous census) was admitted by the consent of the Federal authorities to take a new one;" and it then proceeds to denounce the new census in advance as a fraud. "The purpose of DELANO and GRANT," it says, "is now plain. They are determined to cut down the population of New-York City for voting, as it was put up for shooting." We appeal to the candid reader, whatever may be his politics, whether, in all his experience of partisan warfare, he ever encountered anything so mean as this!

The *World*, however, was not the inventor of this style of argument. It originated with Mayor HALL. He had given utterance to the same idea before. The whole course of Mayor HALL in his treatment of the Federal Government and its offers in this census business, has been most extraordinary. Let us look for a moment at the facts.

On the 13th of September last, before the census was completed or the result declared, Mayor HALL opened his warfare on Marshal SHARPE and the Government by sending a message to the Common Council, in which he sneeringly alluded to the "pretended Federal census," and insinuated that it was being fraudulently taken, and that the Federal Government, from partisan motives, deliberately designed to depreciate the population of this City. Such a charge, coming from the Mayor of the City, of course demanded some notice from Marshal SHARPE. His reply is fresh in the memory of our citizens, and will not soon be forgotten by Mayor HALL. While denying *in toto* each and every charge or insinuation of the Mayor, he yet generously offered to test the accuracy of the census taken by himself by selecting two high-minded and honorable gentlemen—one from each political party, viz., SAMUEL J. TILDEN and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ—and allowing a new census in several districts to be taken under their supervision. Mayor HALL *did not* accept this offer, but remained silent on census matters for one month. He then made his appearance on the 13th of October, at a public meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee. In this speech he renewed his warfare on Marshal SHARPE, and told his hearers that the "very fact that he (SHARPE) was willing to challenge the authorities to intrust the revising of the census to two persons, *showed that he doubted the correctness of his own work*." "It was therefore," continued the Mayor, "very evident that the motive which was ascribed to him was *one which he acknowledged*; it was a motive on the part of the Federal Government to depreciate the population of the City of New-York, in order that it might deprive us of one additional Congressman, who would be a Democrat." The Mayor also gave utterance, in the same speech, to the wild statement that the Marshal had "revised his books" in consequence of the Mayor's action, and "had added at least 150,000 to the population more than he otherwise would have done."

On learning that the Government is about to order a new census of the City, the Mayor has now the coolness to write a letter to Secretary DELANO, asking that a Metropolitan Policeman be allowed to accompany each deputy marshal in his rounds, and that he keep a "duplicate book" for the use of the City authorities. "Thus," adds the Mayor, "the local authorities would be forever precluded from denying the accuracy of a census in which they had participated." The *World* indorses the Mayor's request, and thinks it a brilliant idea. Now it is by no means certain that the "local authorities" would not deny the accuracy of any census not taken exclusively by their political tools; but there is no particular objection to a policeman accompanying the marshals, and the Secretary informs the Mayor that, while there is no legal authority either to grant or refuse the request, Marshal SHARPE may do as he likes about it. But what will strike the reader as most remarkable in this request, as coming from Mayor HALL and the New-York Democracy, is the reception they extended to United States Marshals appointed to assist the City authorities in preventing frauds at the last election. The cases are precisely similar, except that the United States Marshals were appointed under legal authority, and for the purpose of preventing frauds proved to exist, and admitted by the Democrats themselves; whereas the Mayor's proposed policemen have no legal warrant for their action, and are designed to guard against frauds which are only suspected, and which no one has any motive to commit. Yet in the one case the "local authorities" of New-York denounced the Government in the most abusive terms for appointing Marshals to supervise the election of Congressmen who are to make its laws; while in the other they think it highly proper that local policemen should be permitted to watch census marshals lest they cheat the City in counting the population. Democratic consistency is indeed a "jewel," and deserves to be set conspicuously in the crown of Mayor HALL.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The adoption of a national system of education is urged by the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*.

The Alabama Republicans are to hold a State Convention, at an early day, to reorganize and prepare for future contests.

Complete official returns of the vote for Governor of Tennessee give W. H. WISNER, Republican, 41,590; JOHN C. BROWN, Democrat, 69,979; BROWN'S majority, 27,479.

A State Convention to adopt a platform and prepare an organization for the Conservative Party of Virginia, is urged by the Petersburg *Index*.

The Virginia House of Representatives has decided that the election of United States Senator from that State cannot take place before the second Tuesday after the vacancy shall occur, which will be on the 15th of March next.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* denies a current statement by saying that there was not a single United States soldier on the soil of Florida for months before the election, nor during its continuance.

The New-Hampshire Democrats are told by the Concord *Patriot* that success is not impossible for them in the March election, but before they can grasp it there are difficulties to be removed, differences to be harmonized, prejudices to be overcome, and confidence to be inspired. This is a big job for the New-Hampshire Democrats.

By reason of the state of his health, Hon. HENRY R. RAYMAND declines to be a candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, and the Syracuse *Courier*, which makes this important announcement, says the field is now clear for the election of Mr. HITCHMAN. Of course, if the Democrats have counted out enough Republican members to give them a majority.

The existence of the Kuklux is at last admitted by the Democratic papers of Kentucky. They contend, however, that the Democracy are not in any way responsible for their acts, asserting, in the words of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that they are law-breakers who prey upon society generally, and not upon the loyal people exclusively, and that they should be hunted down and punished.

The position for which the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, with the exception of Mr. SUMNER, have recommended DAVID H. MAGON as that of United States District-Attorney, (in place of GEORGE S. HILLIARD, whose term soon expires,) and not District Judge, as stated in the Washington telegrams, Mr. SUMNER favors the appointment of EDWARD L. PIERCE.

Governor-elect BROWN, of Missouri, has been replying to another body of congratulators. This time it was the Labor Reformers, and to them he spoke of that good time coming when there shall be secured to each human being a fair share of the blessings of existence, and there shall be placed upon none the crushing burden of too much wealth. Of course, none of his hearers would fancy being crushed by any such burden as that.

Hon. BENJ. H. HILL, who has written more and longer letters in condemnation of the reconstruction policy than any other man in Georgia, not excepting ALEX. H. STEPHENS, has just published an address to the people of the State, deprecating any further opposition, and saying that it is now the duty of every good citizen to abide by and obey the Constitution and laws as they exist, provided as it he had co-operated in establishing and enacting them.

Mr. CATTELL'S retirement, the Trenton *Gazette* says, leaves but two candidates in New-Jersey for the United States Senate, FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN and CORNELIUS WALSH, the claims of CORTLANDT PARKER being pressed only to "give his name prominence in connection with the position." Per contra, the Newark *Courier* insists that Mr. FRANKLIN is a candidate in good faith, and a very prominent one for the position, whose friends throughout the State will spare no legitimate effort for his election.

The St. Louis *Democrat* does not admit that the late election in Missouri furnishes any good ground to the Democrats for self-congratulation or cheerful anticipations. And it reminds them that, if they would hasten practical reforms, they must "quit groping in the catacombs of dead theories and dead issues," and understand that not a single true Republican from one end of the land to the other will sacrifice or risk for any future reform those results which they have fought fifteen years to secure.

Gov. HOFFMAN'S response to the serenade in Albany does not meet the approval of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*. It declares that such a platform as he indicated would sink every Democratic principle hopelessly out of sight, and it solemnly protests against the course he recommended, contending that it would be not only utter stupidity and folly, but downright criminality and wickedness, which would leave not a peg on which to hang a hope of Democratic success in 1872.

FOSTER BLODGETT, Chairman of the Georgia Republican State Committee, has requested the citizens of the State to report to him by letter, or otherwise, in full, particulars of any intimidation at the coming election, whereby voters are deterred from going to the polls; any violence, or other improper conduct, whereby voters are prevented from voting, or made to vote against their will; and any other fact which would tend to make the election anything but a fair, free and untrammelled expression of the popular choice.

A Democratic candidate for the Georgia Senate insisted, in a recent speech in Atlanta, that every Democrat who has a colored man in his employ, or who otherwise holds an "obligation" over a colored man, should put a Democratic ticket in that colored man's hands, and go with him to the polls and see that it is deposited. Probably that same Democrat is very violent in his denunciation of the pretended "use of the military to control elections," and extremely earnest in his denial that President GRANT had grounds for the assertion in his Message that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion.

The call for the New-Hampshire Labor Reform Convention, to be held in Concord on Tuesday, Dec. 27, invites all citizens of the State to attend "who are in favor of equal taxation, the abolition of the tariff on the necessaries of life, the reconstruction of the banking system and the currency on an impartial basis, the repeal of all existing laws which favor the capitalist and the bondholder at the expense of the laboring classes, the abandonment of the practice of expelling men from official position because they exhibit firmness, integrity and capacity,—in a word, all who oppose that existing Governmental policy which is rapidly depopulating the agricultural districts of the State."

The brief address to the Republican Convention for the First District of New-Hampshire, delivered by Hon. JOHN P. HALE, formerly United States Senator, and lately Minister to Spain, was substantially as follows:

"I should be doing violence to my own feelings did I not thank you with the deepest sincerity for this kind and generous greeting. I had never expected another reception in a convention of this character. It was enough for me to come home from abroad and find every one of my old friends true to me. Nothing can compare with the happiness flowing from tender greetings from the friends of our childhood. My old associates all welcome me, excepting those whom death has taken away. My hopes once in kindness to you, were freely cast. I mourn those whom I have lost. Many of those who commenced with us the work in this country have been called to their great reward. It has been my peculiar and most happy lot to return to old friends. The debt of death we all must pay, and let us so live that we can answer the demand of nature with the same honesty and fidelity that characterized our transactions in daily life. As you will remember, on my return home, I was received by all, without distinction of party, with great and overwhelming kindness. I came back with the same heart, but with an enfeebled body. The endearing manner in which I was welcomed and the generous judgment which all placed on my humble efforts in the service of my country, produced a grateful feeling in my heart, that death can alone efface. There is no office or possession on earth that I could so much court as this great esteem of my friends. Possess my your approbation. I have received the greatest reward which earth can bestow. With the utmost affection for you all, I thank you for this great token of your continued respect and esteem."

The Republican Congressional Convention for the First District of New-Hampshire passed a series of resolutions which certainly have a good deal of snap to them. They declared that an income tax must be retained, because it is paid by the rich, and is the only real, equal and just tax on the statute books; that the tax on tea, coffee, sugar, salt and rice should be abolished, and the tax on other necessary articles reduced to a just revenue standard; that "property, and not flesh and blood, should be made to pay the national debt to the last farthing;" that repudiation in any and every form must be opposed, "especially repudiation by a majority of Congress, without distinction of party, of the equal rights of the poor and middling interest men of our nation, by unjust and outrageous legislation in favor of banks, railroad monopolies, high tariffs and the like, from year to year and from Congress to Congress; and that hereafter the people will hold every member of Congress responsible to them for each vote given, whether influenced by a corrupt and strolling press, or by money paid by lobbyists directly into their hands, in favor of the special legislation in the interest of a class of men about equal in number to that of the late slaveholding population." Finally, they expressed their approval of the Administration of President GRANT, and thanked Secretary BOUTWELL for "refusing swindling railroad corporations any more money from the people's treasury for carrying mails and materials, so long as said railroads dishonor their long overdue indebtedness to the Government, which has lavished her riches upon them beyond precedent, and ungratefully without the least gratitude on the part of such corporations."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. DRAKE, saying that he had, on the 13th inst., transmitted to the Governor of Missouri, his resignation as a member of the Senate, to take effect on the 19th inst.

DOMINICAN ANNEXATION.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from Wm. F. WELLS, George T. BIGELOW, and many of the most eminent merchants of Boston, averse to the proposed annexation of San Domingo, setting forth their belief that the same would be a great calamity to this country, leading to great frauds and corruption, and probably to a war with the French part of the island, which could only be avoided by the subsequent purchase of that part, the government of which would involve a large annual expenditure without any compensating results; the effect of which would be a wide-spread belief that the present war tax on income was kept up for the purchase of foreign territory. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS RECEIVED.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back adversely the various bills for the abolition of the income tax. Upon his request said bills were placed upon the calendar.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill making an appropriation for revenue cutters. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. TRAVER—For the relief of Rear-Admiral HENRY WARD.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To extend the benefits of the Donation law of Sept. 27, 1850, to certain persons.

The following resolutions were adopted:

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in advance of the engineer's report on the subject relating to the Newport and Cincinnati bridge; and, on motion of Mr. COLE, concerning the improvement of the harbors of the ports of Wilmington and San Diego, Cal.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company, being before the Senate, at the request of Mr. CAMERON objection was made by Mr. BAYARD to any further chartering in Congress of private corporations other than in the District of Columbia.

An amendment, suggested by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was adopted, making corporators individually liable for the debts of the concern. An amendment by Mr. BAYARD prevailed, subjecting property of the company, wherever situated, to taxation under the State laws; and the bill finally passed—yeas 31, nays 15.

THE NORTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession relative to organized bodies of disloyal and evil-disposed persons in that State (North Carolina) who have in view or threaten resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or the denial to United States citizens of equal protection of the laws and their rights under the Constitution; and also, what murders and outrages for political purposes have been committed by such organizations. The resolution was agreed to.

GENERAL AMNESTY—MR. DRAKE'S SPEECH.

At 1:20 P. M. the Senate resumed the consideration of the Scheurz resolution relating to general amnesty, and Mr. DRAKE was awarded the floor for the purpose of replying to the speech of his colleague. After alleging that for the introduction of a personal controversy and a local political contest into the Senate of the United States, his colleague was entirely responsible, he said his motive in replying was not merely with a view to his personal vindication, but that of as noble a party as ever held the destinies of any State of the Union. The extraordinary and remarkable speech of his colleague was without provocation. He could not conceive why the hounds led by his colleague, who had had their victory when they trailed the Republican banner of Missouri in the dust, should not have been content with their triumph upon the soil of that State, but seek to carry it before the nation. Criticising the reference to himself that, fifteen years before, he had objected in the slavery interest of a political candidate in Missouri, he attributed the motive for the statement to a desire to hold him up before a Republican Senate and the nation as an object of condemnation and distrust. But supposing he had been a pro-slavery man in 1857, did his constituents in justification of his colleague's act in 1870? Though for ten years a penitent, his colleague could not pardon him for his sin.

Mr. SCHURZ here desired to interpose a word of explanation.

Mr. DRAKE declined to give way, remarking that his colleague had over four years of his Senatorial term remaining in which to answer him after he had gone home.

Mr. SCHURZ—I merely want to tell my colleague I forgave him. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE expressed his appreciation of his colleague's unexpected outburst of clemency, adding that, in his opinion, it was better to be a new Republican and a faithful one, than an old and treacherous one. [Applause in the galleries, which the Vice-President promptly suppressed.] He did not consider that a little to warm a party cold blood could be derived from longevity within its ranks. If it could, then he was thankful that before he could attain his colleague's period of longevity, at which men learned such wicked and murderous purposes, he would have gone to a bourn from which no traveller returns, more healthful sphere of action. He did not wonder his colleague had attempted a vindication of himself before his Republican colleagues in the Senate, whose hearts were not now touched by his chilling presence. Whether or not the attempt at vindication had succeeded, would appear by the verdict of the Senate, which would follow the end of the discussion. His colleague, before two years warm in his seat, had struck at those who sent him to the Senate, and had acquired that taste of blood which the possession of power could enable a man to shed in the household of his friends. Feeling, perhaps, that he did hold the destiny of the Republican Party in his hands, to do with it as he would. He (SCHURZ) had come to the Senate to sow those seeds of dissension which were to ripen by splitting the party in twain from one end of the land to the other. That purpose, if his colleague had succeeded, would be a blessed boon, and his would be the fate of him of old who would "rend the oak and think not of the bough." Mr. DRAKE then eulogized the history of the Radical Union Party of Missouri during the last ten years; its instrumentality, with the aid of the distranchisement measures, in restoring the State to the Union; its sagacity in foreseeing the necessity of removing disabilities when warranted by public safety, the credit of which was unfairly usurped by the new liberal movement. To these measures the loyal men of Missouri were indebted for that protection which was denied to the loyal element of Kentucky and Tennessee. His colleague's victory, therefore, had been at the expense of the loyal men of Missouri, to whom he owed his elevation to the highest office he could ever hope to attain, unless the Democrats of the United States, in their generosity, should make him Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, (address Buffalo, N. Y.) M. R. FATRIE, Manlius, Onondaga County, and Dr. MORELU MORRIS, No. 201 Mott-street, New-York.

The disease is the epizootic aphtha, commonly known as the foot and mouth disease, which is at this time prevailing to a very alarming extent in Great Britain, and is highly contagious not only by contact with diseased animals, but also by contact with the discharges from the sores, and the contagion may be conveyed by the matter adhering to the clothes (especially the shoes) of persons attending diseased animals, and also by the matter in the dung and litter of animals, on which account there is special danger from the manure or dirt thrown out of cattle cars at stations or in motion. The disease is also readily and frequently (perhaps most frequently) communicated by the discharges from diseased animals by ways by sick cattle driven over them, and for this reason the first precaution to be taken is to prevent the moving of cattle attacked by the disease. The disease sometimes affects the udders of cows, and during its course (whether symptomatic of its efficacy is unknown) the milk should not be used as human food or given to any animals.

The Dutchess County infected district has been visited by Prof. LOW, of Cornell University, consulting veterinarian to the State Agricultural Society, who sends the following brief statement of the symptoms of the disease, viz.: First—From one to two days dullness, loss of appetite, (and of milk in cows,) hot dry mouth, with a tendency to grind the teeth and to slaver, heat and tenderness of the udder and teats, and of the feet, with frequent shifting of the feet, as if to get rid of some irritating matter. Second—On the second day, abundant frothing at the mouth, loud smacking of the lips and tongue, lameness and the formation of blisters of various sizes, up to an inch across, on the mouth, udder and teats and between the hoofs. Third—In one or two days more these blisters burst, leaving raw sores and shreds of loose skin inside the upper lip, on the roof of the mouth and the tongue, on the teats and between the hoofs. These discharge an irritating fluid for some time, then scab over and heal up, in favorable cases, in from ten to fifteen days. It should be added that the milk should be drawn by tubes or syphons in case the udder or teats become so sore that the cow cannot be milked as usual, and that the sick beasts should be well nursed and nourished with soft mashes and gruels. Cooling but not purgative medicines should be given, and the sores washed with some mild carbolic acid preparation, or with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc. (white vitriol.)

Senator Pomeroy and the Ledger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1870.

MR. ROBERT BONNER—*My Dear Sir*: I see in one of my New-York papers that I am reported as having denied the article which appeared under my name, some time ago, among the "Senatorial Series" in the columns of the *Ledger*. In writing you now I desire to say that the reported and supposed denial probably originated from the fact of my having written a note in explanation of some "inaccuracies" which crept into the article, and are to be attributed to typographical errors, or by the mistake of the stenographic employed in writing, or myself in stating them—which, I could not tell; and that in my haste in getting my hotel in New-York, I had not seen the article in proof. If I had remained in New-York and embraced the opportunity to have read the proof, then no explanation would have been necessary, and you would not have been troubled with this letter from me.

I am very truly, &c., S. C. POMEROY.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Up-Town Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the subject of quick transit on New-York Island is now before the public, I will ask a little space in your journal to give what I believe to be some new views on the subject.

1. As the surface of New-York Island is uneven, the engineering difficulties in the way of either the underground or the elevated plans are very great, but a combination of the two would be quite feasible.

2. Route from a point between Chatham and Centre streets, thence parallel to Centre-street, Lafayette-place and Lexington-avenue to Forty-second-street, thence on the Fourth-avenue to Harlem.

3. Right of way, as the most important difficulty in the way of construction by a corporation, should be furnished by the City and leased to the company.

To this end the City should lay out a new avenue from Chambers-street to Forty-second, and widen the Fourth-avenue to Harlem to 200 feet, by adding sixty feet on the west side.

The route should be determined by a Commission and the right to build leased to a company of responsible men. If a proper lease could be obtained I would find parties to build the road elevated over the parks of the line requiring the form of road, a greater part of the distance, for from one million to one million five hundred dollars per mile for a substantial road of the best quality, and the underground part for double that sum, or from Chambers-street to Forty-second-street, say three miles, for $5,000,000. If these views should impress you, I will at a future time enter more into detail.

LEATHER STOCKING.

The New Holiday Law as Respects Commercial Paper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ensuing Christmas and New-Year's Days will fall on Sunday, and in pursuance of the acts of 1862 and 1870, the following day will be a holiday. Under the act of 1862 promissory notes and drafts, maturing Sunday, Dec. 25, and Sunday, Jan. 1, would have become due the Tuesday succeeding each such Sunday, and notes, &c., maturing Monday, Dec. 26, and Monday, Jan. 2, would have become due the Saturday preceding each Monday. In other words, Monday's paper was payable before Sunday's—an awkward result, caused by the words "when such days fall on Sunday," in the latter part of the act; the effect of these words being to exclude the Monday which the act had previously declared should, for certain purposes, be treated as Sunday, from the days concerning which the act declared that paper maturing on them should be payable on Tuesday.

The Legislature of 1870 passed a law which was intended to correct the above, in which, after repeating the declaration which makes Christmas, New-Year's, Fourth of July, &c., holidays, there is the following provision: "And any bill of exchange, bank-check or promissory note, made after the passage of this act which, but for this act, would fall due and be payable on such Sunday or Monday, shall become due and payable on the day following such Sunday or Monday." Now, can any one tell when paper maturing Jan. 1 and 2 and Dec. 25 and 26 will be due.

The act of 1870 only relates to paper which, but *for that act*, would fall due and be payable on such Sunday or Monday. As the act of 1862 was in force at the time of the passage of that of 1870, all such paper would become due, *but for the act of 1870*, either on the Saturday preceding, or Tuesday succeeding, such days. There was, apparently, at the time of the act of 1870, no paper which could mature on such Sundays or Mondays. If there was any maturing on Sunday, this act would make it payable on the day following, i. e., on Monday, unless this last clause is to be considered as in some way qualified by the previous provision, which says that Monday shall be a holiday; but here different language is used from that in the act of 1862. That act declared that Monday should, "for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, &c., be treated and considered as Sunday." In this act the same language is used in reference to New-Year's and Christmas, &c., but it then proceeds as follows:

"And when either of those days shall occur on Sunday the following Monday shall be deemed a public holiday."

Whether calling it a public holiday necessarily renders it the same as Sunday with regard to business paper may be a question.

Do notes maturing on Sunday, Dec. 25, and on Jan. 1, become due on Monday, Dec. 26, and Jan. 2? The act of 1870 declares that such paper so, "*but for that act*," would fall due, "be payable on such Sunday or Monday," shall become due and be payable on the day following such Sunday or Monday. There is nothing in this clause necessarily inconsistent with the act of 1862, so that the concluding section, or lazy law-maker's clause—"all acts inconsistent are hereby repealed"—does not help the matter.

The law of 1862 appears to be still in force, under which Sunday's notes are payable on Tuesday, and Monday's notes on Saturday. The act of 1870 may probably make Sunday's paper due on Monday, but as it plainly enough puts over Monday's paper until Tuesday, the intention to do the same with Sunday's paper seems to be evident enough. But it is also evident that it intended to correct the error of the law of 1862 by throwing all paper over to Tuesday; yet it has not done this in words. Under such circumstances there seems to be no safe mode of action except to present Sunday's paper on Monday and Tuesday, and Monday's paper on Saturday and Tuesday.

The above affords a striking illustration of the careless manner in which bills are drawn up to accomplish a particular purpose, without the slightest reference to previous acts on the same subject. A NOTARY.

A Sample of Civilization in California—Bowie-Knives and Revolvers in the Jury-Room.

From the Alta California, Dec. 1.

A scene occurred in the Twelfth District Court, yesterday, its parallel being unknown in the history of trials on this coast, and probably the like of which has never occurred in any other Court of Justice.

It will be recollected that the jury in the O'Connor murder case were sent out to deliberate on their verdict about 1 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. They were brought into Court several times, but stated that they were unable to agree, and were always sent out again. His Honor, Judge McKINSTRY, was evidently of the opinion that there was nothing in the case which would prevent an honest jury from agreeing on a verdict. For a day or two past it has been generally understood that the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. The name of this one appeared to be known, and his standing, by those who knew him, was freely discussed. At 1¼ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the jury were brought into Court. All looked weary and exhausted.

Judge McKINSTRY stated that if any of the jurors had anything to say he would listen to them.

WM. HOSFORD, one of the jurors, arose and addressed the Court substantially as follows:

I was told last night that if I did not decide so and so, by another juryman, it would be worse for me. This morning while lying in bed, this man (pointing to Mr. HOWARD) stood over me and threatened if I did not decide with him he would shoot me or cut me to pieces. Under these circumstances, if I should render a verdict in accordance with the desire of this gentleman, it would be very wrong for me to do so, and I don't desire to sleep there again, because I don't think the man is sane from the way he has acted.

H. C. HOWARD—I deny the charges; there is no truth in them.

Judge McKINSTRY—I don't care about hearing the merits of the matter. If there is any juror who has any weapons on his person, let him surrender them at once to the Sheriff.

Mr. HOWARD then took from under his vest a bowie-knife, and from his back pocket a derringer, which he handed to the Sheriff.

Judge McKINSTRY—Does any juror have the sense of decency that a juror should go into the jury-room with weapons?

Mr. HOWARD—I deny the charges. I have carried arms since the law was repealed.

WILLIAM HOSFORD—Furthermore, he stood over my bed this morning with a pen-knife, and did the same thing. Rather than go there, and sleep another night in his company, I will agree with them upon a verdict, and do it under protest; and I will do it against my conscience.

H. C. HOWARD—It is not so.

WILLIAM HOSFORD—Your Honor can ask the juror alongside of me.

Judge McKINSTRY asked what their prospects were.

JUROR—I desire to represent to your Honor that an agreement is impossible. We have stood eleven to one since last Sunday.

HOSFORD—Why don't you say how we stood at first. We were in even proportions and divided on the verdict.

Judge McKINSTRY—This defendant will have to be retried, and I do not desire to comment on the case. I did not suppose there was anything in the case to prevent you from finding a verdict. The law supposes that when you go out to deliberate, you will agree. It is strange that a juror should go in the jury-room armed, and, on the other hand, the story told seems exceedingly improbable. It could not be that ten jurors would sit by and see one of their number assailed. What is the country coming to if such things are carried on? Gentlemen, you are discharged. I will state that soon after the jury went out, I was told in a quiet way, that there was a man on the jury that would hang it.

Thus ended one of the most remarkable episodes in jury duty. The Court, attorneys and the crowded Court-room of spectators were all astonished on hearing the strange revelations, and it was the subject of considerable comment. The jury were out longer than any jury has ever been kept out in this country, having been six ninety-six hours. They stood eleven for manslaughter and one (HOSFORD) for acquittal. Several jurors stated that HOSFORD's statements was not true.

THE HOLIDAY TRADE

Where to Buy Christmas Presents—The Clothiers—Fresh Styles and New Goods.

In continuation of our notices of "the men who advertise," and are consequently among the most enterprising of our wide-awake business community, attention is directed to the following firms. Their names are already as familiar to the reading public as "household words," and an inspection of their several stocks will satisfy the visitor that they in every way endeavor to carry out their business announcements. Without further preface the attention of the reader is invited to their Holiday attractions:

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CORNER NINETEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY.

The immense retail branch of the above-named firm is now stocked with a variety of fabrics not excelled either in variety or costliness by any other house in the dry-goods trade. Every novelty that home or foreign handicraft can produce can be found here in such variety of design and material as to bewilder even the feminine fancy. Every taste and every pocket can be suited; but in the way of expensive and rare goods there is probably no other establishment in the City can show finer display. In fine laces their stock is peculiarly rich. The prices best indicate the quality. Point d'aquille, 1-4 yard wide, $225 per yard, and this may undoubtedly be pronounced the finest and most costly lace now for sale in New-York. Ladies' lace handkerchiefs can be found here in beautiful designs from $325 downward. Duchesse French lace for dress trimming at from $9 to $25 per yard; real point d'aquille point lace shawls from $700 to $1,000; black chantilly flounce lace at $60 per yard, and point trimming laces, all widths from $2 to $60 per yard.

In dress goods there can be found here also a splendid variety, among which may be especially noted imperial cord silks, all shades of colors, at from $5 50 to $6 50 per yard. The ladies' and children's furnishing department of this mammoth establishment is also fully stocked with all that is new and serviceable in these lines, such as organdie overskirts, trimmed with Valenciennes lace at prices ranging from $35 to $150; full ladies' evening costumes in similar material from $50 to $300. In the babies' department can also be found every infantile luxury and necessary.

UNION ADAMS & CO., NO. 637 BROADWAY.

At Messrs. ADAMS' establishment the ladies are completely ignored, and nothing can be found here but articles peculiarly adapted and intended for gentlemen's use. Gentlemen's furnished goods are to be had here in endless variety, and all of the very finest and best qualities. Every novelty that can conduce to the convenience or comfort of a gentleman's wardrobe can be obtained here—such as the newly introduced house or smoking jackets, fine traveling rugs, "our Fritz" and "Chancellor" scarfs, the large and varied stock of initial handkerchiefs, embroidered shirt fronts, &c., are also on exhibition. Silk tights and opera-house for balls and parties, and dogskin promenade gloves are also among the bone fide novelties offered to the public. Every other requisite necessary for a gentleman's outfit can also be found here in great variety—such as under-garments, hosiery, umbrellas, traveling bags, canes, &c.

WARD & WARING, NO. 92 BOWERY.

This is one of our finest clothing establishments, and commends to their patronage for the holidays a splendid and well-assorted stock. Here we have the double advantage of either buying a garment ready-made or selecting your goods and "suiting yourself" in style, price and material. Their custom department has recently been greatly enlarged, and the firm is now prepared to fill all orders in this line promptly and satisfactorily. Their customers have the pleasure of choosing their own prices, as the goods are all marked in plain figures, from which there is no abatement.

J. M. VARIAN & BROTHER, 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

At Messrs. VARIAN'S establishment those in need of Winter clothing will find a splendid variety. It is an immense concern—the largest in dimensions of any in the same trade in New-York. Their stock of ready-made clothing is immense, and their custom department very extensive and well patronized. For this latter branch of their business they import all their fine goods, and get them up in unsurpassed style. Ladies who wish to make presents to their gentlemen friends can find here a splendid assortment of gents' morning robes, ranging in price from $12 to $25. They have also a choice variety of children's velveteen suits, beautifully and tastefully braided, and at prices ranging from $16 to $20.

WARE & CUMMING, EIGHTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

Holiday purchasers need not travel far to make their Holiday purchases. In every quarter of the City they can find marts to supply their every want. In the western uptown quarter the clothing business is well represented. Under Pimney's magnificent opera-house, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, is situated WARE & CUMMING'S fine ready and custom-made clothing establishment, and no better stocked or better managed concern can be found anywhere. Their present stock embraces everything fashionable and serviceable in the clothing line; and their assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods wants nothing that good taste or necessity can call for. They have also a fine assortment of boys' and youths' clothing, cape overcoats, &c.—in fact everything that could be called for in their line, all of which they are now selling at popular prices.

A. RAYMOND & CO.

This well-known establishment, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, is filled with goods, and is doing a prosperous business. The stock is large, and the goods are some of the finest to be found in the City. Among them are Chinchilla overcoats, from $25 to $60; Raymond, from $18 to $30; also, suits of double-breasted coats and diagonal worsted goods; fine Ederdon beavers and single and double breasted Prince Albert coats, at $40 for the suit for the finest. There are other beavers for $20, and fairness and fancy colors from $18 to $30. Boys' clothing are overcoats of Chinchilla and plain beavers for $20; American cassimeres for $8. Velveteen overcoats, lined with wool, have met with a large sale at $11, and mothers are flowing to the store daily to procure these desirable goods. Boys' suits in velveteens and Meltons, from $12 to $15, and even as low as $11, suitable for lads from three years to eighteen. This firm has a large line of furnishing goods, and make a specialty of shirts and gentlemen's underwear, also gloves, hosiery, neckwear, &c. In the custom department they do a large trade in overcoats of the finest materials, for which $45 to $50 are charged. They also make up Tricot suits of various colors and styles. The feature of this establishment is "one price and no deviation." Par

DETECTED DETECTIVES.

The Alleged Extortion at Officer Young—Consistent Story of the Accuser.

Commissioners MATHEWS, BOSWORTH and BARE disposed of thirty complaints against policemen yesterday. The most important one was a charge against AARON P. YOUNG, detective of the Eighteenth Precinct, to the effect that he had represented himself to be Detective PAUL PARLEY, of the Central Police, and also that he failed to report at the Station-house the arrest of one JOHN SCHNEIDER, who, he claims, escaped from him while he was taking him to the Station-house. The case originated in the same circumstances as the charge upon which YOUNG was lately tried before Justice KOCH, that he had taken $1,000 from SCHNEIDER to permit him to escape. The latter, in his testimony before the Commissioners, said that YOUNG went to his house at No. 317 East Thirty-first-street, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and after breaking open his door claimed he was PARLEY, the detective, and had come from Syracuse to arrest him. SCHNEIDER says further that YOUNG took him to a house in Eleventh-avenue, near First-avenue, and introduced him to a lady he called his wife, and kept him there until 9 o'clock next morning, when he took him to a German savings bank, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, where SCHNEIDER drew $1,120 and gave YOUNG $1,000, after which YOUNG released him from custody and the parties separated. Subsequently SCHNEIDER was informed that YOUNG had no right to arrest him or take money from him, and he therefore went to Police Head-quarters and made a complaint against him. Upon cross-examination SCHNEIDER said that he was in Syracuse when his wife was arrested there, some four or five weeks ago, for shoplifting, and left next morning because he feared that he would also be arrested. He also admitted that he told YOUNG he was locked up at a hotel in Syracuse, and escaped by jumping out of a window. In reply to questions from Commissioners and counsel, he said that he gave YOUNG the money in the bank, and gave it because he was frightened, and supposed YOUNG had a right to arrest him. Several witnesses were subsequently examined in behalf of the complaint. YOUNG denied all of these statements, except the fact of the arrest, which he admitted to have occurred about as stated by the complainant. He said he then took SCHNEIDER out of the house to take him to the Station-house, and when in Second-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-streets, the prisoner said he was very sick, and YOUNG permitted him to go into the closet of a saloon, and going in a moment afterward he could not find him. YOUNG admitted that he did not report the escape of Capt. CAMERON, as he thought he could find SCHNEIDER again, and it would be all right. He said, however, that he did tell Officer HIBBARD of the affair a few minutes afterward, which was corroborated by that officer, but it was not claimed by either that any effort was made that night to find SCHNEIDER. The paying teller of the savings bank was asked to attend and give evidence, but he refused to do so. He, however, sent word that he paid SCHNEIDER $1,000 at the time he stated, and that there was another man with him. The case was then referred to the full Board.

Among the Best of Colored Schools.

That the children of the emancipated negro race are capable of high mental culture was fully demonstrated, yesterday morning, in the opening exercises of the grammar school in Laurens-street. This school is one of the most flourishing for colored children in the country, having an attendance of nearly 300 pupils. Mr. RIDDLE, City Superintendent, Commissioner WILLIAM WOOD, Mr. KENNEDY, and Rev. Mr. BUTLER, pastor of Zion Colored M. E. Church, who has taken such deep interest in negro education, were present. In addition to these there were present a large number of the friends of the children, and several white ladies and gentlemen.

After prayer by Mr. BUTLER, the exercises of the primary department began. These included singing, (choruses and solos,) reading, object lessons, tables and calisthenics. In every case the children acquitted themselves in a faultless manner. The singing was especially good, and the Principal, Miss M. E. TRIPP, and her assistants, may well feel proud of the success which has attended their labors to train their youthful charges. At the conclusion of the exercises of this department, Mr. Commissioner WOOD made a short address.

In the grammar department the exercises were equally interesting, and proved that a high degree of attainment has been reached. The reading, singing and music, by Miss C. HARPER, Miss J. THOMAS and Miss E. MAGNAW, was very creditable to these ladies, and testified to the care and ability of the Principal, Miss P. TOBINS.

A diploma was presented by Mr. KIMBLE to Miss JULIA A. JOHNSON, and over thirty certificates were distributed to the young ladies who had particularly distinguished themselves during the past six months. It is a matter of congratulation that the complaints of the teachers in colored schools in reference to salary, which were embodied in a sermon preached a few weeks ago by Rev. Mr. BUTLER, and published in the TIMES, have reached the ears of the Commissioners of Education, and that already, in many cases, more liberality has been exercised.

Chess Congress at Baden-Baden.

The subjoined interesting game was played during the Chess Congress at Baden-Baden by Messrs. DE VERE and WINAWER:

STAUNTON'S ATTACK.

White—DE VERE.	Black—WINAWER.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. K Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3. P to Q B 3.	P to Q 4.
4. B to Q Kt 5.	P takes P.
5. Kt takes P.	Q to Q 4.
6. Q to R 4.	Kt to K 2.
7. Kt takes Kt. (a)	P takes Kt.
8. B to B 4.	Q to K Kt 4.
9. P to K Kt 3.	Q to Kt 3.
10. Kt to B 3.	B to Q 2.
11. P to Q Kt 4.	Kt to Q B.
12. Kt to B 3.	B to Q 3.
13. Castles.	Castles.
14. Kt to K 3.	Kt to K 2.
15. P to K R 4.	Kt takes B.
16. Q takes Kt.	P to K R 4.
17. B to Kt 2.	P to Q R 4.
18. P to Q R 3.	K R to Kt sq.
19. Q to Q 4.	Q R to Q sq.
20. K R to Kt sq. (b)	P to Q Kt 4. (c)
21. P takes B P.	B to K 4.
22. Q to B 4.	R to Q Kt sq.
23. Castles.	B to Kt 4. (d)
24. Q to B 3.	B to Q 6.
25. R to Kt sq.	R to Kt 2.
26. P takes P.	Q to Q B 3 (e)
27. P. to R 5.	K R to Kt sq.
28. R takes P, ch.	B takes R.
29. R to Kt sq.	Q takes R P. (f)
30. Kt to B 5.	Q to K 3.
31. R takes B., ch.	K to R sq.

and White resigned. (g)

NOTES TO GAME.

(a) This was not his strongest move for prosecuting the attack.

(b) Much better than attempting to gain a pawn, which would have given Black an open file for his rook.

(c) A very judicious sacrifice.

(d) Driving the queen away from the scene of action.

(e) Much more effective than taking pawn.

(f) The capture of this pawn, and the subsequent move, are very ingenious.

(g) If white exchange queens black attacks both rook and knight, and wins, of course.

The Motion for Ex-Collector Callicot's Discharge.

The arguments on the motion to review, by writ of habeas corpus, the judgment against T. C. CALLICOT, were made at Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, sitting as Circuit Judge. Counsel for the prisoner contended that the sentence against CALLICOT was founded on two sections of the Revenue act, and he should therefore have been guilty of violating both. One was the forty-second section of the act of July 13, 1866, relating to fraudulent bonds, and the other was the thirtieth section of the act of March 2, 1867, making it a misdemeanor for two or more persons to conspire to defraud the Government. He argued that the act of 1866 had been repealed by the act of Jan. 11, 1868, and that the sentence imposed on CALLICOT was excessive, and not warranted by law. He held that the writ should be granted, in order that the judgment against him might be reviewed.

District-Attorney TRACEY said that under no authority had it ever been held that a writ of habeas corpus could be issued for the discharge of a prisoner under a final judgment. The contrary, he said, had been expressly held. A large number of authorities were then cited to support this view of the case, after which the Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

The City Department Reports Delayed.

Mayor HALL has decided that with the passage of the new City Charter last Spring, the provision requiring the various City Departments to make their annual reports on the 1st day of January of each year, is not now in force. The usual reports will, therefore, not be forthcoming until some time in April, or in one year from the date of the formation of the various Commissions. They will then be called for by the Mayor, by whose authority the officials connected therewith were appointed.

Visitors at the Hotels.

Gen. A. B. McKelmont, of the United States Army; Hon. Ezra Millard, of Omaha; Hon. J. O. Morse, of Ohio, and Hon. Geo. D. Lord, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Nathaniel Paige, of Washington; Hon. Benjamin Field, of Albion, and Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. D. J. Gibson and Rufus H. Gilbert, of Washington, and C. A. Barnest, of New-Rochelle, are at the Coleman House. Baria Danma, Secretary of the Russian Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Hons. Richard Worthington, of Montreal, and D. C. Humphreys, of Virginia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. C. Pratt, of Massachusetts, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Mayor George Inslee, of Poughkeepsie; Gen. C. A. Johnson, of Massachusetts, and Alex. Hay, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Prizes Won at the Hebrew Fair.

The Hebrew Fair will close at the Twenty-Second Regiment Armory, this evening, after a prosperous run of several days. The following is a list of the various articles drawn as prizes on Thursday evening, together with the numbers of the winning tickets:

Winning Ticket.	No. of Prize.	Articles.
1,297	1	Seven-octave grand piano.
2,623	2	Seven-octave upright piano.
33	3	Fire-proof safe.
2,329	4	Fine sewing-machine.
2,355	5	Fine sewing-machine.
1,263	6	Gents' silver-mounted dressing-case
745	7	Chair.
2,703	8	Set of jewelry.
1,132	9	Flower-table.
658	10	Traveling-case.
1,158	11	Punch-bowl, with glasses.
1,668	12	Elegant reception-chair.
809	13	Marble-top flower-table.
2,132	14	Bronze clock.
168	15	Gas chandelier.
248	16	Silver watch.
2,007	17	Embroidered chair.
204	18	Robe de chambre.
1,849	19	Chair.
1	20	Cloche shawl.
2,801	21	Music holder.
245	22	Parian statuette.
293	23	Round-marble-top table.
2,763	24	Satin chair.
2,718	25	Chair.
2,411	26	Child's fancy sophys suit.
2,149	27	Case of champagne.
2,229	28	Parent foot-stool.
2,098	29	Embroidered rocking-chair cover.
1,924	30	Embroidered hat.
226	31	Opera-glass.
2,637	32	Canary bird and cage.
2,275	33	Robe de Mariotte.
2,321	34	Glove-box.
649	35	Bronze clock.
267	36	Violin.
1,923	37	Gros grain Roman sash.
2,066	38	Embroidered lace handkerchiefs.
1,023	39	Leather work-box.
942	40	Wood desk.
225	41	Piano cover.
278	42	Box 1068 Mutbacher wine.
1,070	43	Black-walnut writing-desk.
2,490	44	Dozen fine ladies' handkerchiefs in fancy box.
2,527	45	Keg Grow whisky (1860.)
2,169	46	Leather jewel-box.
2,660	47	Pair of vases.
2,495	48	Piano-cover.
1,664	49	Work-box.
2,321	50	King washing-machine.
419	51	Newspaper-holder.
1,372	52	Pair of vases.
1,905	53	Robe de Chambrette.
2,047	54	Pearl album.
1,290	55	Bronze group.
2,266	56	Handkerchief-box.
3,000	57	Two dozen fine French cordials.
861	58	Gilt bronze solar lamp.
2,914	59	Iron cradle.
2,527	60	Chrome.
1,116	61	Mirror.
1,328	62	Bracket with wax flowers.
1,005	63	Dozen extra fine handkerchiefs in a fancy box.
125	64	P. M. Inkstand.
236	65	Wood jewel box.
2,779	66	Box of wine.
290	67	Opera-glass.
2,304	68	Box with different kinds of tobacco.
157	69	Box canned peaches.
2,281	70	Extra fine fan.
2,436	71	Wood jewel box.
2,404	72	Bronze group.
290	73	Meerschaum pipe.
848	74	Case of Rhine wine.
2,997	75	One-half dozen kid gloves, (Gouvin,) in fancy box.
1,331	76	Writing desk.
1,922	77	Cigar stand.
762	78	Wood work.
1,036	79	Silver-plated pitcher.
2,370	80	Box Bonzos cigars.
2,549	81	Chair.
2,372	82	Case of champagne.
2,270	83	Bronze clock.
2,220	84	Glove box.
238	85	P. M. inkstand.
822	86	Spittoon box.
2,745	87	Extension light.
2,765	88	Bouquet stand.
2,347	89	Pair of vases.
424	90	Fancy receiver.
1,998	91	Cigar stand.
2,000	92	Wood desk.
904	93	Embroidered cushion.
2,452	94	Steel engraving, framed.
547	95	Extra fine portemonnaie.
2,218	96	Pair of jardinières.
3,097	97	Chess board.
2,186	98	Gros grain Roman sash.
2,652	99	Three boxes cigars.
2,422	100	One paper receiver.

Sentence of Criminals—Important Suggestion About the Punishment for Manslaughter by the Recorder.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, MAURICE KEHR, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree in killing CONRAD ASTERICHER, was sent to State Prison for two years, the longest term of imprisonment attached to the offense. Recorder HACKETT said that he regretted that Judges were not allowed to exercise any considerable discretion in criminal cases. He said that if such discretion were given it might tend to check the fearful extent with which the knife and the pistol are now being used, as shown by the large number of murder cases now being disposed of in the Courts. He would recommend the increase of punishment for manslaughter, to make it five to twenty years for the third degree, and five to ten years for the fourth.

GILBERT W. THOMAS, guilty of grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge CARDOZO, yesterday, WILLIAM BARR was convicted of robbery, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to State Prison for ten years.

FREDERICK LEE and CHARLES ROWE, guilty of larceny, were each sent to State Prison for three years.

CHARLES PELANE, guilty of an attempt at burglary, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

HENRY BENNET, guilty of the larceny of ten shirts, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

CAWDOR DORSEY and WILLIAM SMITH, guilty of the larceny of a quantity of clothing, were each sentenced to State Prison for three years.

The Victims of the Thirty-Fifth-Street Disaster.

Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of ANN HAMILTON and MARY RIELLY, victims of the Thirty-fifth-street disaster, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The husbands of the two deceased were examined, but their evidence was wholly unimportant, as they were not present at the catastrophe. The Coroner mentioned that he would be compelled to further adjourn the investigation, in order to secure the attendance of experts. He said that he proposed to make a thorough investigation, after which he adjourned the case until Thursday next, at which time he will hold a general inquest on all of the victims of the disaster.

Fine Sale of Paintings.

At the second day's sale of oil-paintings at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S auction-room, yesterday, JOHN FAULKNER'S "Mountain Torrent," the gem of the collection, was purchased by CHARLES L. FROST for $1,010. CROFUTT'S "Greenwood Lake" was bought by Mr. STARTON for $400. JAMES M. HART'S "Summer on the Housatonic" sold for $305; W. T. RICHARDS' "Coast Scene" for $140; WILLMARTH'S "Peaches" for $155, and other pictures by ROBBS, LAURENT, DE BUEIL, LAMDIN, GIFFORD, and other artists, found ready purchasers and good prices. The sale realized upward of $5,000.

The Law Invoked to Save Sullivan from Death.

Counsel for LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, who was sentenced on Thursday by Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions, to be hanged on the 20th proximo for the murder of JOHN O'BRIEN, in Whitehall-street, in June last, obtained a writ of error yesterday. The case will be brought before the Supreme Court, General Term, on the first Tuesday of January.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 19: 104, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

A VESSEL LIABLE FOR SMUGGLING PENALTIES INCURRED BY ITS CAPTAIN.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Missouri.*—This was a proceeding in rem, to charge the *Missouri* with the amount of penalties incurred by the Captain, by reason of there being some fourteen less of cigars brought in the steamer from Cuba, which were not on the manifest. The Court held that the steamer was liable under the act of July 18, 1866; that the evidence showed that the produce came from the Isle of the Custom-house, the place of legal deposit, would be used in evidence without other proof of its genuineness, and that the evidence showed that eleven of the lots of cigars were brought in the steamer, and were not on the manifest, the value of which was $2,422.

A decree was accordingly issued against the steamer for $2,422 and costs.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

A WILL CASE INVOLVING $70,000.

Thomas Regan vs. *James Towry and others.*—This was an appeal from the Surrogate to set aside the will of Owen Regan, who died on the 21st of August, 1869. The deceased was worth about $70,000, consisting of twelve acres of land at Bay Ridge and several houses in the Sixth Ward. He left a wife, but no children. He also left a brother and three sisters. For several years before his death he had been an inveterate drinker; in fact, most of his time, is it alleged, was spent in the saloon of his brother-in-law, James Towry. In the early part of August he was taken sick, on the 21st he made his will, and on the 31st he died. It was alleged that he told a Mr. McCann, ten days before he died, that all his affairs were settled. He also remarked, in the presence of many witnesses, that he intended providing for his brother-in-law. Several days, however, before his decease he became delirious, and continued in that condition, with the exception of a few intervals of consciousness, until he died. In this state of delirium, however, the contestants allege that the deceased was prevailed upon to sign a prepared will, and to leave a household worth $60,000 to Towry. Other provisions were inserted in the will, giving, in all, about $10,000 additional to Towry, depriving, thereby, it is alleged, the rightful heirs of that amount of property. Decision was reserved.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 16.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

John Murphy vs. Philip McCaffrey; the motion to strike out the name, &c., is granted, with leave to the plaintiff to amend the complaint, stating that he refuses to allow his name as executor to be used, and making him, defendant, as executor as well as in his own right; the plaintiff's costs of this motion to abide the event.

In the matter of the petition of Anna E. Bogert; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the claim of Martin I. Finch vs. The Estate of Reuben Lowell, deceased; report of referee confirmed; costs and allowance refused.

Hasted vs. Coulter; bill taxed at $121 38.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

By Judge Monell.

Edgell vs. West, Sanderson vs. Neil, Monger vs. Jenker, Justice vs. Long, Buddick vs. The White Patent Lever Tenon Company, Ames vs. Smith, Mold vs. Thorp, Soto vs. Newschoffer; orders granted.

Allen vs. Sawyer; judgment to be entered for the sum assessed by the jury, with costs of action.

Hall vs. Emmons; motion granted.

Ritter vs. Phillips, Ritter vs. Kregler; findings and judgment in both cases signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

By Judge Loew.

Magofski vs. Jacobs; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Reuter vs. Reuter; motion granted, with $7 costs.

Ruben vs. Dassiger; motion to transfer to the Marine Court granted, on condition that plaintiff stipulated that he will consent to a jury trial in the Ladies' Court.

Brockway vs. Moynihan; motion denied, with $7 costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, B.	100⅝	20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cons	98⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜	10,000 do.....b.o.	98
10,000 do.....c.	113⅜	10,000 do.....c.	98⅛
800 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	107	10,000 do.....c.	98⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	106⅝	40,000 do.....c.	98⅛
4,000 do.....c.	106⅝	10,000 do.....c.	98⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	108⅛	500 L. S. & M. So.	91⅝
1,000 do.....c.	108⅛	1,000 do.....c.	91⅝
5,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108	500 do.....c.	91⅝
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	61⅛	500 do.....b.o.	91⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60⅛	500 do.....c.	91⅝
20,000 do.....c.	60⅛	500 do.....c.	91⅝
30,000 do.....c.	60⅛	500 do.....c.	91⅝
5,000 N. Car. 6s, C. B.	40	200 do.....c.	91⅝
2,000 N. Car. 6s, R.	31	200 do.....c.	91⅝
2,000 do.....c.	30⅛	200 do.....c.	91⅝
2,000 Missouri 6s	92⅛	200 Union Pacific	13
37,000 do.....c.	92⅛	200 do.....c.	12⅛
10,000 do.....c.	92⅛	100 do.....c.	12⅛
2,000 N. Y. 6s, '72 r.	102⅛	100 do.....c.	12⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	92⅛	300 Clev. & Pitts.	104⅛
8,000 do.....c.	92⅛	100 N. J. Cen.	105
6,000 U. Pac. 1st, M.	90	100 do.....b.o.	105⅛
25,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B.	89⅛	200 do.....c.	105⅛
51,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	49	100 Chi. & N. W.	71⅛
10,000 do.....c.	39⅛	100 do.....c.	71⅛
10,000 do.....c.	39⅛	100 do.....c.	71⅛
5,500 Harlem 1st, M.	100	100 do.....c.	71⅛
1,000 Gal. W. 2d M.	80⅛	100 do.....c.	70⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	84⅛	500 do.....c.	70⅛
2,000 C. G. A. L. C. 1st M.	80⅛	200 do.....c.	70⅛
5,000 do.....c.	82⅛	200 do.....c.	70⅛
40 Bank of Com.	125⅛	100 do.....b60.	71⅛
72 Merchants' Bank	116	100 do.....b.o.	69
6 Fourth Nat. Bk.	150	200 do.....c.	69⅛
9 Del. & H. Canal	120	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	85⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	45⅛	1,000 do.....c.	85⅛
100 do.....c.	45⅛	700 do.....c.	85⅛
100 do.....b.o.	45⅛	100 do.....c.	85⅛
400 do.....c.	45⅛	100 do.....b.o.	85⅛
200 do.....c.	45⅛	100 do.....c.	85⅛
200 do.....c.	45	700 do.....c.	85⅛
200 do.....c.	45⅛	100 C., C., C. & I.	81⅛
200 do.....c.	45⅛	100 do.....c.	81⅛
200 do.....c.	44⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.	106⅛
100 do.....c.	44⅛	200 do.....c.	106
100 do.....c.	44⅛	100 do.....c.	106
100 do.....c.	44⅛	100 do.....c.	106
200 do.....c.	44⅛	200 do.....c.	106⅛
100 do.....c.	44⅛	200 do.....c.	105⅛
200 do.....c.	44⅛	200 do.....c.	105⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.	26	200 do.....c.	105⅛
10 Cam. Coal & Iron	27	200 do.....c.	105⅛
200 Mar. Pt.	10⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	69⅛
100 Boston W. P.	19	200 do.....c.	69⅛
400 Pacific Mail	40⅛	500 do.....c.	69⅛
100 do.....c.	40⅛	200 do.....c.	69⅛
100 do.....c.	40⅛	200 do.....c.	69⅛
200 do.....b.o.	40⅛	200 do.....c.	69⅛
200 do.....c.	40⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅛
15 Adams Ex.	64⅛	200 do.....c.	79⅛
600 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R.	98⅛	200 Tol., W. & West.	40⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	100 do.....c.	41⅛
200 do.....b60.	98⅛	200 do.....c.	41⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	200 do.....c.	41⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	100 do.....c.	41⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	100 do.....b60.	41⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	94
200 do.....c.	98⅛	50 Del., L. & West.	106⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	100 Ala. & Chi.	17⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	500 Ohio & Mis.	29⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	1,000 do.....c.	29⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	100 do.....c.	29⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	100 do.....c.	29⅛
100 Reading	97⅛	50 Morris & Essex	89
200 do.....c.	97⅛	10 Han. & St. Jo.	101
100 do.....c.	97⅛	200 Col., C. & I. Con.	17
100 Erie	18⅛	100 do.....c.	16⅛
100 Mich. Cen.....b.o.	131	200 do.....c.	16⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	107⅛	1,100 L. S. & M. So.	91⅝
7,000 do.....c.	107⅛	100 do.....c.	91⅝
25,000 do.....b2.	107⅛	200 do.....b.o.	91⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	107	200 do.....c.	91⅝
1,000 do.....c.	106⅝	200 do.....c.	91⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	107	200 Union Pacific	12⅛
25,000 do.....c.	107⅛	200 do.....c.	12⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	108⅛	200 Cleve. and Pitts.	104⅛
9,000 do.....c.	108⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	71⅛
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	110⅛	100 do.....c.	71⅛
16,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	1,000 do.....c.	71
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110	200 do.....c.	72⅛
10,000 do.....c.	109⅛	200 do.....b60.	71
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60⅛	200 do.....c.	71
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	61⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85
5,000 La. 6s, old	71⅛	100 do.....c.	85⅛
20,000 N. C. 6s, new	40	100 do.....c.	85⅛
2,000 do.....c.	39	200 do.....b.o.	85⅛
10,000 do.....c.	39⅛	600 do.....c.	85⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, new	19	8 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	85
2,000 do. 2d July	19	100 Chi. & Rock I.	106⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, 7 r.	100	300 do.....c.	106⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. Eq. B.	78⅛	100 do.....c.	106⅛
55,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	92⅛	100 do.....c.	106
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st, M.	89⅛	100 do.....c.	106⅛
2,000 do.....c.	91	400 do.....s. b.o.	106⅛
5,000 Un. Pacific 1st	79	400 Mil. & St. Paul	68⅛
300 West. U. Tel.	44⅛	500 do.....c.	68⅛
100 do.....b30	45⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	79⅛
400 do.....c.	44⅛	500 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅛
200 do.....c.	45⅛	200 do.....c.	79⅛
100 Pacific Mail	40⅛	700 do.....c.	81⅛
200 do.....c.	40⅛	100 do.....c.	81⅛
20 Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	65⅛	100 do.....b60.	81⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	98	100 do.....c.	81⅛
200 do.....b.o.	98⅛	200 do.....c.	81⅛
100 do.....c.	98⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
200 do.....c.	98⅛	100 do.....c.	29⅛
500 do.....c.	98⅛	200 H. & St. Jo.	100
200 do.....c.	98⅛	60 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	107
100 do.....b.o.	98⅛	100 Col., C. & I. C.	17
200 do.....c.	98⅛	100 do.....c.	17⅛
100 do.....b3	97⅛	100 Dubuque & S. C.	80⅛

FRIDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

Immense sales of the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks were made this forenoon, and at the Second Board of the Stock Exchange, on the brief Money panic created on the Street last night, and prices were run down with a will by the bearish interest in the market, and from necessity or serious apprehension by the opposite interest who had to take care of their Stocks for cash. To these *Bulls*, as they are technically known on the Exchange, the sacrifices for a few hours must have been very serious in the aggregate, making all allowance for the rush to sell *short* on the calculation of a prolonged panic. But it was reasonably certain, in the forenoon when it was discovered *where* the principal "lock-up" of Money of last night occurred, that the battle was half over, and by the parties engaged in the operation, but half won. The tide turned before 1 o'clock, and at the close of Bank hours Money was simply seven ⅌ cent. per annum on call, and Stocks pretty much all back to the starting point.

The principal "lock-up" referred to occurred in the old Mechanics' Bank, where it is said the Officers and Directors were taken by surprise on finding the Bank a creditor at the Clearing-house this morning for above *two and a half million of dollars.* They allege that while some very heavy deposits were made yesterday by one or two parties—Messrs. KENYON, FOX & Co., with whom Mr. DANIEL DREW is a special partner, are mentioned in this connection—that Checks were drawn and certified against them. These Checks should have appeared through the Clearing-house this morning, but it turns out they were designed *for a different use*, and having served the purpose intended today, the Bank will probably appear on the other side of the balance at the Clearing-house to-morrow morning! Whether the Directors of the Bank will pursue the course of their neighbors of the Continental, under a similar use and abuse of a highly reputable institution, week before last, and instruct their Cashier to close all such accounts on a repetition of the scandal, or good naturedly pass the affair over, if only to retain a wealthy customer or two, remains to be seen. So far as it affects the great Brokers of the Street engaged in fighting each other for ascendency in the Stock market, they ought to be able to take care of themselves; but such transactions are violative of good neighborhood among the Banks themselves, and are generally held to be a wicked wrong to the business public.

The Public Funds which come higher from London, were but slightly influenced by the panic on the Exchange, and the 5-20s closed the same as last night. Gold yielded a little to the difficulty or dear cost of carrying over balances, and sold at 110⅛@110⅜ ⅌ cent., while the Foreign Exchanges were ¾@⅞ ⅌ cent. lower on cash transactions. London 60-days 109, and short sight 109⅞@110 ⅌ cent.

The lowest sales of the Railways and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were at and soon after the first call of the list at the Stock Board, Rock Island and the North-westa breaking first, followed by Western Telegraph, and the other Western Roads, and to some extent by New-York Central Stock and Scrip. These last yielded least in price, though heavily pressed on the market for Cash and on Short options, and in turn they were strongest in the Afternoon. This ought not to be surprising, in view of the reported results of the business of the Road for the first year under its consolidated capital in Shares and Scrip of $99,000,000 to the State Engineer for the Railway year ending Sept. 30, 1870. The Road earned in gross $25,368,000. Its roadway was improved by the substitution of steel for iron rails and large additions to equipment, all to the value of $9,949,000, which sum, with $11,806,000 ordinary operating and contingent charges on the traffic of the year, was *charged off to expenses.* The net earnings further contributed $7,000,000 to Dividends and the tax thereon, and about $1,500,000 to the Interest and Sinking Funds. The management, from the avails of the Sinking Funds and the surplus cash at their command, reduced the Bonded Debt by the sum of $2,018,000 since the previous report, and the outstanding Bonds of the old Central and Hudson corporations amounted, at the close of the year, to only $18,088,000 altogether, and the Consolidated Company have neither funded or floating debt outside of this sum. The accumulations of the Sinking Funds are now quite rapid, while the interest on the debt, outside the interest paid into the Sinking Funds, is less than $900,000 a year, being at the average rate of about 6¼ ⅌ cent., and the plain 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the Company, Currency interest rating at 91 ⅌ cent. in the open market.

After the late Boards and the formal adjournment of the Long Room, at 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. There was a fresh demonstration against the Railways about 5 o'clock.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	61⅝	61
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅝	99⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	98⅝	98⅝
Reading Railroad	97⅝	97
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	106
North-west Common	71⅝	69⅝
North-west Preferred	83⅝	80⅝
Pacific Mail Company	40⅝	40⅝
St. Paul Preferred	79⅝	78⅝
St. Paul Common	68⅝	68⅝
Lake Shore	91⅝	90⅝
Ohio and Mississ

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henrique, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Deane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Canissa. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Waverley-place. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Lullingwell. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st., corner Irving-place. GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Louise Lichtmay, Miss Marie Krebs, Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff, and chorus by the Philharmonic Society.

NO. 804 BROADWAY. Between Prince and Houston sts. EXHIBITION OF THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY. Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st. GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY. 14th-st., near 6th-av. GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Bordeaux Government has telegraphed to the Prefects that on Wednesday the Duke of MECKLENBURG attacked Fréteval, between Châteaudun and Vendôme, carrying the place; that it was retaken by the French the following day; that afterward the Duke and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES having united their forces attacked the French position near Vendôme, the battle continuing till night, with heavy loss to the Prussians. The Sub-Prefect at Havre denies sending the dispatch announcing a French victory at Paris, but repeats the assertion that the Germans are retreating precipitately from Nothern France. The feeling in Paris is said to be good, the depressing effect of the reverses on the Loire having passed. The people urge more frequent sorties. Fresh provisions to last to February are on hand, and other discriptions sufficient for six months. It is thought that Gen. MANTEUFFEL is moving on Caen and Cherbourg. Gen. DE PALLADINES has retired from the service and gone to his estates. Count BISMARCK is to be made a Duke. He is said to prefer his own name as a ducal title, but the King urges him to accept the title of Duke of STRASBOURG. The Bavarian Chamber has voted an additional military credit of 41,020,000 florins. The Federal treaty was referred to a special committee.

The people of Luxembourg have sent an address to Prince HENRY, of Orange, informing him not to allow the political existence of the Grand Duchy to be destroyed without submitting the question to them. The King of Holland has telegraphed to the Government of Luxembourg that he will defend the Treaty of 1867 and the honor and independence of the Grand Duchy. He approves of the acts of the Grand Ducal Government. The efforts to form a new Cabinet in Holland were still unsuccessful on the 15th. The invitations to the Conference on the Black Sea question were issued on the 14th, it is understood.

Capt. WELLS, of the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, has received an apology from the commander of a French man-of-war which fired an accidental shot at the American, recently, at Havre.....King AMADEUS, it is said, will, among his first acts, give half the appanage of the Crown, about $20,000,000, to the Treasury.... The "Derry Boys," says a Londonderry, Ireland, dispatch, ignore the proclamation against processions.... A speech in favor of guarantees to the Pope was made on the 15th, in the Italian Parliament, by Signor LANZA, who urged that the Catholic world demanded it. A bill to consolidate the Papal debt was introduced.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication from Mr. DRAKE was laid before the House, in which he announced that, on the 13th inst., he had transmitted to the Governor of Missouri his resignation as a Senator, to take effect on the 19th. A memorial from merchants of Boston adverse to the annexation of San Domingo, was presented by Mr. SUMNER. The various bills for the abolition of the Income tax were reported adversely from the Finance Committee, and placed on the calendar. Among the bills introduced was one for the relief of Rear-Admiral HENRY WARD. The bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company, after debate and amendment, was passed. The resolution of Mr. SCHURZ, on general amnesty, was then taken up, and the floor was given to Mr. DRAKE to reply to the speech of Mr. SCHURZ. At the conclusion, Mr. DRAKE took a formal farewell of the Senate, preparatory to entering upon his new office as Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims. Mr. SCHURZ made a brief reply, and the Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned till Monday.

In the House a bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce, to encourage ship-owning and ship-building, by admitting to American registry ships over 2,000 tons burden, wherever built, and to admit, free of duty, ship-building and engine materials for ships of over 2,000 tons, the latter to be admitted to the coasting trade, but not the former. The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill to relieve from political disabilities twenty-five persons, mainly citizens of Virginia, and including W. K. TURNER, of Nashville, Tenn., Judge of the Davidson County Court, which was passed. The bill reported on Thursday by Mr. HOOPER, regulating the duties on sugar, and which changes the existing law by striking out the words "Raw or Muscovado," permitting a classification solely by numbers, was passed. It leaves to the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of prescribing the mode of taking samples..... The Cherokee lands in Kansas, have again been brought into the House by a bill to dispose of the lands to actual settlers only. The House at 3½ P. M., adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL.

A general order has been issued from the War Department making transfers and assignments to fill vacancies to the present date. An order has also been issued from the Headquarters of the Army, transferring the principal depot and the station of the Superintendent of the Cavalry service to the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, and directing the mustering out of the Carlisle Barracks as a sub-depot for receiving parties of recruits from the rendezvous dependent on this depot. The order also abolishes the Central Superintendency of Infantry, and transfers the officer and depot to the St. Louis Arsenal, where the Western Superintendency is re-established. The Superintendency on the Pacific Coast is also abolished by this order, and many other changes made in the recruiting service, beside detailing officers for the service for the next two years.

The Senate yesterday afternoon confirmed Gen. PLEASONTON as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Judge TEMPLE, in the Supreme Court, San Francisco, Thursday, decided that the act authorizing the Mercantile Library gift entertainment did not repeal the former acts prohibiting lotteries in the State.

TIFF & Co.'s paper mill, in Albany, was burned yesterday. The loss is $40,000; insured for $19,000.

An Albany telegram says the weather is very cold, and the river is full of floating ice. The New-York boats had not arrived at noon yesterday, having grounded just below the city.

The British Minister in Washington has received $5,000 for the widows and orphans of the crew of the steamer *Oneida*, lost by the collision with the *Bombay*, contributed quietly by seventy British subscribers, headed by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY. The money will be distributed through Sir EDWARD THORNTON.

Gov. HOFFMAN has commuted the sentence of death pronounced against OWEN HARD, of Brooklyn, to imprisonment for life.

In Wickford, R. I., yesterday morning, a gang of burglars entered the National Bank there, and exploded the safe, setting fire to the building and entirely destroying it. The town records, for a period of 160 years, were likewise destroyed.

A fire began at 3 A. M., yesterday, in Bath, Me., and burned until twenty-five stores and eleven dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

O'BALDWIN, the pugilist, who, about a year ago last November, was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months in the House of Correction, at Boston, for engaging in a prize-fight, has been pardoned.

The Government and Its Clerks.

The bill to assess the Government clerks, in order to provide for them a general relief fund, is another attempt to avoid doing the proper thing about the civil service. The idea which lies at the bottom of this measure, and all others like it, was, we were sorry to see, produced in Mr. BOUTWELL'S report, in the shape of an avowal that the clerkships in the Treasury Department existed in part for the benefit of young men engaged in professional studies, and anxious to save a little money to help them on—and that one of the reasons for changing them so frequently was the desire to prevent their settling down in such small places permanently.

Now this whole theory of the relation of the Government to its servants is false and mischievous, and we shall never have a reform in the civil service till we get rid of it, root and branch. The Government must and ought to go into the labor market, on the same principles and with the same objects as any other employer—that is, on the principle of paying fair wages for fair work, and with the object of getting the best men it can for the lowest salaries consistent with efficient service. It has no business to make itself the wards or guardians of its servants, and lay up money for them, or decide how long they ought to stay in its employment, or whether their welfare would not be better promoted by their doing something else. All this sort of thing is neither beneficial nor judicious. In the matter of clerks' wages, the Government has one duty, and one only, and that is to pay market rate for good labor—not the lowest sum for which clerks can be got, but the lowest sum for which *good* clerks can be got. Having done this, it will have done all it is called upon to do. It is no more bound to see that the clerk saves a portion of his money for a relief fund than to see that any other citizen does it; or to see that he changes his occupation at the proper moment, any more than to direct other young men what they ought to turn to when they leave school or college. As we pointed out, a few days ago, it is no part of the duty of Congress to prescribe punishments for persons who levy or attempt to levy assessments on clerks for political purposes. In proposing anything of the kind, Senator WILSON is on the wrong tack. Government clerks must be left to take care of their own salaries. If they are hired and discharged on ordinary business principles, they may be just as safely left to do so as any other citizens. No acts are needed to protect the bankers or dry-goods clerks of New-York from assessments in aid of campaign expenses, although most of them doubtless take a strong interest in politics, and though any party may, if it pleases, send in agents to ask them for money. The reason why they need no such protection is very simple, and it is worth more than any act of Congress—namely, that they have nothing to fear as regards their personal interests, if they do not contribute toward election expenses, and nothing to hope if they do. Put the Government servants in this position—assure them that their future will in no way be affected by their giving or not giving, and we may feel assured that they will look after their purses perfectly well. If they like, and can afford it, they will give; if they do not, they will not give, just like any other citizens.

The country looks, and justly looks, on all the class of measures to which those we are discussing belong, with great suspicion. Coming close on the excitement about civil service reform, created by recent occurrences at Washington, and by the strong indorsement of it in the President's Message, it is believed that they are simply points of a process by which Congressmen will try either to evade compliance with the recommendations of the President's Message and the public demands, or to make people believe they are complying with them when in reality they are doing nothing of the kind. The people want this matter "reformed altogether," without shirking, or dodging, or shilly-shallying. They do not want the Government clerks converted into a privileged, or petted, or exceptional class in any way; but they do want to see the Government business performed on *business principles*, and in accordance with business usages. They want to see all Government agents employed, and retained and discharged, under the influence of just the same considerations as a railroad company or banking-house employs, retains and discharges its agents, and they will not be content with anything less than this, and do not seek anything more.

It may be, that in the present state of party politics, and in the face of existing party usages, no sudden or complete change is possible. But the public does not expect this. What it does expect is, that any legislation which is attempted on the subject of Government service at all, shall be in the right direction; that if it does not do all that is needed it shall do something toward it. There is one step toward reform, for which, however, there is an immediate demand, and which Congressmen have absolutely no excuse for resisting, and that is, the abandonment on their part of the business of distributing patronage. This belongs of right to the Executive. The assumption of it by members of Congress is a gross and scandalous usurpation, and is recognized as such by the best men of both Houses. It takes away the greater part of members' time from the discharge of their legitimate business, and the country wants their time, and the whole of it, and will not be any longer cheated out of it, no matter what becomes of the Government clerks. Whether tenure of office during good behavior, or tenure for a fixed term, or selection by examination, or appointment by competitive examination, be good things or bad things, one thing is certain, and that is that when the people of a district pay a man to go to Congress, it is for the purpose of attending to the business of legislation, and not for the purpose of opening an intelligence office for the supply of places to needy politicians.

Unsafe Buildings.

The responsibility for the shocking calamity in Thirty-fifth street must be divided between the owner, who cared for nothing but the saving of money, and the makers of the law which is relied upon to promote public safety. Technical knowledge is not required to discover the utter insufficiency of the plans adopted to secure the construction of a strong building of the dimensions possessed by what Mr. HALE intended to be a piano-forte manufactory. A structure 189 feet in length, with a frontage of 25 feet, and eight stories in height, with no support on either side, requires more than ordinary conditions of strength. In this case, however, the walls up to the first story were but twenty inches thick, thence for forty feet sixteen inches, and for the remainder twelve inches! It was a mere shell, dangerous to the mechanics employed in its construction, and certain, sooner or later, to tumble to pieces under the weight it was expected to support. The quality of the materials is in such a case a secondary matter. With bad mortar or bad bricks, the crash might have occurred earlier than if both were good. But nothing less than an interposition of Providence could have finally averted it. Had the building stood until Mr. HALE had filled it with workmen and machinery, a hundred might have been massacred instead of four.

Nor can Mr. HALE plead ignorance of the danger which his "economy" created. The flight of the men at work inside before the gale reached its highest point was not the first indication of conscious peril. The contractor realized it many days ago, and warned his principal without effect. Our reporter states that the builder sent his foreman to HALE "to remonstrate with that person against the flimsy character of the walls being put up by his order." The foreman obeyed his orders, and did report to HALE, "that in the judgment of competent mechanics the walls were too weak to stand, and that if carried up, according to the plans, to the full height of eighty feet, they would probably fall of their own weight." The remonstrances were unheeded. HALE took refuge behind the fact that the plans and specifications had been approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, and insisted that they should be adhered to. Foremen and builders were told to mind their own business,—and the result we know. HALE relied upon a literal compliance with the terms of the law,—and four persons were murdered in consequence.

Superintendent MACGREGOR does not mend the matter by calling the murder an accident. "All the requirements of the law had been complied with," he tells us; the plan had regularly passed his office; inspectors had visited the building each day, and were satisfied with its progress. In the next breath, however, he admits that the walls were not strong enough, but argues that under the law he has no authority to enforce what may to him seem necessary conditions of safety.

We are officially informed, then, that the very machinery which our law-makers have provided for the protection of life and property fails of its purpose. Certain forms are prescribed; and if these are complied with, the Superintendent of Buildings can do no more. He may be convinced, as in this instance, that the plans are fatally defective, but he has no power to check or correct them. The work goes on; man-traps may be constructed instead of manufactories; but he cannot interfere. It is not surprising to hear that, in his opinion, "accidents" of this nature will "at times occur." The real wonder is that they are not more frequent. There are scores of Hales in this City whom the law enables to construct and rent for occupation, with impunity, buildings as notoriously slight and unsafe as that whose collapse has for the moment startled the community. Substantial buildings are nowadays the exception—fragile shells are the rule.

France.

M. EMILE DE LAVELEYE contributes a very striking article to the December number of the *Fortnightly Review*, on the subject of the "Future of France." In the first place, he quotes the remark made to him by a friend, to the effect that nations very often gain more from defeat than from victory—the rise of Prussia after Jena being one case in point. But he admits that France has brought all her present misfortunes upon herself, by the neglect of all those means of strengthening a nation, which alone can render any country truly and permanently great. "It is ignorance," he declares, "which has lost France." The ignorance has been universal—the diplomatists, the Generals, the army throughout, and the Press, have all shared it, and are thus equally responsible for the disasters which now surround France on every side.

M. DE LAVELEYE shows, what our own correspondent "Malakoff" has frequently pointed out, that the Government has lavished encouragement on all kinds of frivolous or degrading amusements, while denying everything to education. Nor can this crime be ascribed to NAPOLEON, for he supported M. DURUY'S proposal to introduce compulsory education. All the Ministers were against him. Without education, M. DE LAVELEYE justly contends that no Government or people can be enduring. "Would you," he says, "establish despotism, either directly by the prestige of a great name, or indirectly by passing through a stage of anarchy, then give the suffrage to the ignorant masses." The votes of rural France in favor of NAPOLEON attest the wisdom of this statement, even if other proofs in its support were wanting.

The writer of this essay commends to France the example of England in a foreign policy—that is, to adopt at once the principle "that to maintain any preponderance whatever, or even the balance of powers, in the presence of the economic forces actively at work all over the world, is as chimerical as to insist on arresting the motion of the earth." America must naturally be the means of upsetting any selfish calculation about retaining the "balance of power" in one hand. It is, we fear, not very probable that the countrymen of M. DE LAVELEYE will be guided by his counsels, but in the end they will have to follow them, even at the risk of being reproached with lack of courage. Whether Prussia is disposed to accept the ideas suggested is still more improbable, as Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON shows in another article in this same number of the *Fortnightly*. But it may safely be predicted that any Power in Europe which aims at dictating to all the rest will be obliged to wage a ruinous struggle in order to make good her pretensions, and then be doomed to failure in the end.

M. DE LAVELEYE hopes, but scarcely believes, that France will remain a republic. He feels assured that a republic would be the best form of government she could choose, but he sees all the difficulties in the way of establishing one at the present time. He cannot decide whether a monarchy or a republic is most likely to be founded on the ashes of the Empire. One thing is certain, that the French Press, which has heretofore done nothing but deceive the people, must be reformed altogether. He remarks: "The Press, it is said, is the fourth estate. A mistake; it is the only estate, for it is the Press which forms opinion, and public opinion is the true sovereign." It is time for France, he adds, "to brace herself up if she would escape the lot of certain other Catholic countries, equally incapable of supporting a regular Government, and of establishing free institutions, and lapsing from revolution to revolution into irremediable decay." If M. DE LAVELEYE'S essay could be scattered throughout France it would do more for the people than all the spasmodic nonsense put forth by the overpraised and conceited journalists of France. Unfortunately, however, writings like these have not been the "fashion" in France for many a long year past.

War and Trade.

There is a class of theorists who, in the teeth of reason and figures, persist in maintaining that war must benefit the trade of non-belligerent countries. This notion is cherished, we must remember, not as regards special interests only, for in that case it might easily be assented to. If, for example, the belligerents want arms or flour, those who have them to sell are likely to make a profit. But these considerations are small when compared with the wider interests that suffer. The profit made from muskets and grain does good to only a fraction of the community; but the profit lost through the inability of millions of previous customers to carry on trade covering all or most of the articles of current export, damages everybody. Now, when a country goes to war, she sells as much as possible and buys as little. This is, in fact, the case at this moment with both France and Prussia. In England, at the outbreak of hostilities, many people raised the usual cry that the trade of Great Britain would be stimulated by the Continental war. No doubt, so far as munitions of war, and perhaps horses go, this has proved to be true; but as regards nearly everything else the fact is precisely the reverse. Of British cotton and linen manufactures, France has taken since the war hardly more than one-third the quantity she took in the corresponding months of 1869; and in the same time France has sold to England about one-third more than last year of such leading commodities as the various manufactures of silk and wine. It is all very well to say that the cessation of competition in certain industries gives a monopoly to the non-belligerent manufacturer; but if demand for the product shrinks in an equal or greater proportion, the advantage disappears; and feverish activity in one or two branches of trade affords slender compensation for lethargy in all the rest.

Put the case in any form we may, it is certain that the more money a nation spends in fighting, the less she has left to pay for the products of other nations. As the drain goes on, she wants money from abroad, money for her own products and money that others owe her, whether in commercial balances or in public securities. The vast outlay of the Crimean War, was followed by a commercial pressure felt in this country as the panic of 1857. That catastrophe was preceded by a wide acceptance of the fallacy now so current, that European war meant American prosperity. This notion is encouraged by two incidents: first, because the pressure is not immediately felt, and, second, because there is exceptional briskness in a few departments of business. The chief basis of the delusion, however, consists in the erroneous consequence attached to geographical boundaries. It is not generally recognized that if a customer ceases to buy, or a lender makes us pay him what we owe, his nationality is of no moment. Whether he lives in France or Wisconsin, the damage is almost exactly the same in amount, although it may be felt at different dates and in different ways. The loss of other nations is not our gain, although to the short-sighted it may seem to be so. The stoppage of labor and the destruction of capital in France and Prussia, by impairing their ability both to purchase and to lend, must inevitably operate to our prejudice. Such would be the case, even in the absence of any peculiar relations with either country in reference to emigration; but when the check to our growth of population is considered, which such a conflict on the present one surely involves,—with all the corresponding hindrances to our national development,—it will become manifest that European war, except in the matter of bloodshed, must prove almost as detrimental to us as to the people of the contending nations themselves.

Husband Taming.

It is a pleasing custom in Russian marriages for the bride' father to put into the bridegroom's hand the whip, as emblematic of the transfer of authority. If this charming practice should be introduced into some other countries, the condition before long would probably have to be reversed, and the symbolical scourge pass from the hand of the bridegroom's mother to the bride. At least so we infer from certain recent and rather striking occurrences.

We have already recorded an instance of practical enforcement of woman's rights by an energetic Irish lady, who, under the inspiration of rum and milk, was in the habit of beating her spouse, and then completing the ignominy by sitting on his head. Apparently the spirit of revolt has spread to our own shores, and American women, tired of vain appeals, seem to be willing to resort to the same decisive measures for their emancipation. The Irish case has been almost literally repeated at no greater distance from us than Norwich, Conn. A physician of that town, Dr. SWEET, whose right to that name a succession of four spouses ought to establish, asks for a divorce from the last wife on the seemingly sufficient ground that "she has threatened to kill him with knives and poison," neglected his children, and shocked all his asthetic and medical sensibilities by drinking gin and molasses. The significant feature of the two cases is the similarity of the inspiration and of the consequences thereby induced. The boldness of invention displayed under the influence of these unusual beverages is hardly less appalling than the ferocity they seem to have fostered. From women capable of drinking gin and molasses, what have we not to fear?

It is not without apprehension, then, that we await further developments of this curious mania. Are our wives hereafter to be transformed into furious Menades, running a muck in the train of a rum-and-milky Bacchus, and dealing indiscriminate destruction to the hated sex? Or shall we see them renewing the story of the wicked daughters of Danäus, moving simultaneously, with knives and poison and bowls of gin and molasses, to the massacre of their unhappy husbands? Certainly if this new feminine caprice spreads much further, it will work a speedier and fuller emancipation of womankind than its stoutest champions ever dreamed of,—they will enjoy the perfect freedom of a universal single blessedness.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Senate does not evince a very keen appreciation of public necessities, or of the various currents of public feeling. The persistent unwillingness to dispense with the costly franking privilege, and thereby save the country some three millions a year, is one illustration of this fact. Mr. SHERMAN yesterday furnished another illustration by reporting from the Finance Committee, adversely to the proposition for repealing the income tax. At his request the bills on the subject were placed on the calendar, with the evident intention of burying them for the session. We take this to be a disregard of the popular will in two particulars: first, it implies hostility to the reduction of taxes—a measure of paramount importance; second, it indicates a determination to uphold a tax which, more than all others, is odious, and for which there is no longer the slightest justification. If Senators are wise they will not follow Mr. SHERMAN in these matters.

If any additional evidence were needed of the alliance of the Tammany Republicans with the Democratic Party, it is furnished by the appointment of Inspectors of Election in the Twenty-first and other Assembly Districts. The Election law passed by the last Legislature requires the Mayor to appoint, as one of the three inspectors from each election district, the person having the highest number of votes who is in political opposition to the dominant party on State issues. In the Twenty-first, as well as in most other districts of the City, the person so required by law to be appointed by the Mayor, was the candidate of the Anti-Tammany Republicans; but Mayor HALL has in every instance made his appointments from the candidates run by the Tammany Republicans, and in many cases the men selected are office-holders under Tammany Hall. The genuine Republicans of the Twenty-first District have appointed a committee to test the legality of the Mayor's appointments; and if a Court can be found which is not owned by the "Ring," the Mayor will be compelled to reverse his action, and make the appointments as the law requires.

Those of our citizens who are desirous of understanding the character of the men who are placed in good positions under the City Government, would do well to study the faces and personal appearance of the crowd which gathers every day in front of the Department of Public Works, in the south-westerly corner of Broadway and Park-row. The number of notorious thieves and criminals of all descriptions that congregate in that locality, is only less surprising to the uninitiated than the terms of friendly intimacy which they appear to preserve with the leading officials. It is but a short time since that a celebrated detective was asked by a friend what he was hanging round that particular corner so much for? His reply was, "There's no better place in New-York to find the men I want nowadays, than just about here."

It is said that Prince NAPOLEON, on lately passing through Brussels, offered to Gen. CHANGARNIER, with the full consent of the Prussian Government, the Regency of France. Of his willingness to accept such a position there need be no doubt, but with regard to the disposition of the Prussian Government or the French people to assent to the arrangement, we may reasonably be suspicious. It is to be feared that, should the present attempt at a republic fail in its defense of the country, republicanism in France for the time will treat an end, while its military success would mean the Presidency of GAMBETTA, not the Regency of Plon-Plon. On the other hand, the failure of the present régime, with the probable alternatives of an Imperial, Legitimist or Orleans experiment, would in no case be favorable to the ambition of Prince NAPOLEON.

The late railway accidents in England have provoked much sharp discussion, and many suggestions for the future prevention of such catastrophes. Among other writers to the Press on the subject, we find Mr. RUSKIN, who, adverting to what he wrote seven years ago on the subject, reiterates that there is one remedy, and only one, and that that must ultimately be adopted. This is to have quadruple rails, two for passengers and two for freight, on every great line. The increased swiftness that might safely be attained with such an arrangement, would pay in good time for the additional expense—even if, as is too much the custom with corporations, the value of human life and limb be entirely left out of the argument.

There has been another "flurry" in Wall-street, proceeding from the modern process of making money scarce by locking it up, artificially, in bank vaults. Nothing is easier—and nothing more unwise. A few heavy depositors, or a few good bank customers, with a wide margin of credit available, may contrive to withdraw millions from the street, and thus, by making money dear, force down the prices of stocks. When a bank lends itself to the business, a few speculators may create panic and disaster, simply to benefit themselves in some stock-jobbing operation. This time, the bank principally concerned was an unconscious agent in the hands of men who have acquired wealth and position without any correct idea of the moral responsibility which is thereby entailed.

The Chamber of Commerce of this City has again under consideration a proposition pointing to the amendment of the code of Maritime law, through the intervention of the United States Government. Mr. MARCY objected to the Paris Treaty of 1856, that in simply abolishing privateering it did not go far enough, and the Chamber is now asked to sustain that view and at the same time affirm a beneficent principle, by declaring "that the perfect immunity from capture of all private property upon the ocean in time of war is demanded by an enlightened sentiment of justice and the improved spirit of civilization, not less than by a due consideration of the best interests of commerce." The time is propitious for the friendly consideration of this subject by European Powers. England, which demurred to Mr. MARCY'S argument, may be inclined to entertain it in the presence of contingencies growing out of the Eastern question. And this country, which has aimed at infusing justice and wisdom into the maritime code, may not improperly renew its efforts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical Announcements and Notes.

MATINEES TODAY.

Matinée entertainments will take place today at Wallack's, where "Coquettes" will be given; at Niblo's, where "The Black Crook" is to be acted; at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, where "Twelfth Night" will be interpreted; and at Booth's, at the Grand Opera-house, at the Olympic, at Lina Edwin's, at Wood's Museum, and at the New-York Circus. At the afternoon concert at Association Hall, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss FERNANDE TEDESCO, Mme. DE BARRY and Mr. CLARK will be the artists.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The performance in aid of the French Benevolent Society can be attended at the Grand Opera-house this evening. Its programme was referred to yesterday. At the Academy of Music, the Beethoven concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra, and by Miss KREBS, Mme. LICHTMAY, and Mr. VANDENHOFF is to occur.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY CONCERT.

A musical soirée by the New-York Conservatory of Music will be given at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening next. It is intended to place before the public those pupils of the institution who have most benefited by the instruction it affords, and, therefore, it ought to have an attention which affairs gotten up to gratify the ambition of amateurs are not entitled to. So large an institution as the New-York Conservatory has, besides, an especially wide influence, and we are not surprised that the exhibition it proposes to offer promises to call forth a large and interested audience. With the exception of two violin solos by Prof. T. B. POZNANSKI, the whole programme will be interpreted by students attending the miscellaneous classes.

MISS FIELD AND CHARLES DICKENS.

Miss KATE FIELD will repeat her exceedingly interesting lecture, having for its subject CHARLES DICKENS, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, on Sunday evening. The plan of giving lectures in a theatre has been successfully adhered to in France, and Miss FIELD herself had the use of the Globe Theatre in Boston, for the same purpose, a few weeks ago. A Sunday dissertation will have, besides, marked attraction as a novelty, so we can hardly doubt that a prosperous end will be recorded for the venture.

The Annexation of Canada to the United States—Important Meeting of French Canadians.

A meeting of French Canadians, under the auspices of the Club Unioniste Canadien de New-York, was held last evening at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of urging the annexation of Canada to the United States. The hall was tastefully hung with French and American flags. M. L. E. DEMERS presided, and Mr. GEO. BATCHELER was appointed Secretary. Mr. J. F. WALSH and LEOPOLD PAIN sang several French national airs, after which the Chairman read a communication from M. LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU, expressing his inability to be present. He took occasion to refer to the advantages which would accrue to Canada from the proposed annexation, and drew a forcible picture of the haughtiness, pride and impotence of the "valets of Downing-street, in their misgovernment of Canada. He maintained that by advocating the union of the Dominion to the United States he was but merely forwarding the views of some of the ablest English statesmen, who had long since shown their decided hostility to the possession of a colony which conferred no benefit on themselves, but which entailed national prostration and national misery on the Canadian people. He concluded by describing the happiness which would result to Canada from annexation to the United States, and strongly urged the American people to the completion of a project of which the majority of the Canadian people themselves were in favor.

M. PIERRE BLANCHET, a distinguished Montreal journalist, detailed the vast expenditure incurred by Canada in the preservation of the Dominion, and spoke of the immense advantages it would enjoy by the development of its internal resources. He produced statistics in support of his statement, and asserted, from personal knowledge, that the success of this question would be hailed with joy by the entire Canadian people.

FRÉCHETTE-WALLACK.

Continuation of the Controversy—Mr. James W. Wallack's Reply.

The Boston Globe Theatre embroglio was further ventilated yesterday by a letter from Mr. WALLACK. After stating that he was engaged by J. H. SELWYN, formerly manager for Mr. CHENEY, Mr. WALLACK says:

"The terms of that engagement and the obligation it imposed upon me were thoroughly comprehended by Mr. SELWYN and myself, ratified by Mr. CHENEY, and I was fully prepared to act in the spirit and letter of our contract. On the 26th of April, in a letter which I have before me as I write, inclosed in a communication from a mutual friend, Mr. CHENEY announced his desire to engage Mr. FRÉCHETTE, but would like to hear my views first, as I should be consulted on so important a matter. Thinking that he saw a surer means of success in such an engagement, I offered to abrogate my contract altogether, and yield in favor of his new design, fearing there might be some inharmonious elements in the composition of his company. This Mr. CHENEY could not listen to, but wished me to proceed at once with him to see Mr. FRÉCHETTE. I did so, and was received with most affectionate greeting, he assuring me that nothing could possibly occur that would mar the harmony of our associations; that a simple objection on my part to any policy devised would meet with not a single argument from him. I accepted the promises of the management of the Globe Theatre in the most sympathetic spirit. I thought Mr. FRÉCHETTE meant what he said. The proprietor of the theatre (Mr. CHENEY) heard every word that was uttered by Mr. FRÉCHETTE, and I am sure will attest it. I do not believe the public care much about the internal disorder in a theatre, but I do believe that gentlemen care about that which ought to be understood between gentlemen."

The Boston papers of yesterday, received last evening, comment liberally upon the correspondence passed between Mr. FRÉCHETTE and other persons, and printed fully in the Times. Of all the allusions to the theme, we have room but for those closing the article in the *Daily Advertiser*. The writer in that journal says:

"The event is a subject of as keen regret to Mr. FRÉCHETTE as it can be to the public which loses him. He has felt at home in Boston, has enjoyed the quick and hearty appreciation his audiences have manifested, has formed far-reaching and elaborate plans for the future for the development here of the art to which his life is devoted, which are now shattered. To Mr. CHENEY, also, the method in which he has come release from the complications which have lately surrounded him must be came for keen disappointment, when the high expectations with which the season was begun are remembered. The year thus far has shown a record of peculiar loss, as many people have supposed; the receipts, indeed, have been greater than the theatre has ever before known, but, with the increased expenses, the profits have not been large. The future is full of uncertainty. It is yet too early to speak of the probabilities as to the remainder of the broken season, after the four weeks of Mr. FRÉCHETTE'S further stay have expired. It may be imagined that the favorite actor and actress, whose loss from the supporting force has been so felt, will return to take their places on the head of the company; and undoubtedly such attractive entertainments will be presented as to insure the continuance of the popular favor."

The Erie Railway Troubles—Mixing Their Tracks—Tracks Stopped.

A year ago the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company obtained, from the Hoboken Board of Councilmen, the privilege of laying a temporary track from the Bergen Tunnel to the docks at Weehawken. Subsequently, the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company leased this track, which crosses over private property north of the Hackensack plank road to the Erie Railway Company, who established their cattle-yards and oil and coal docks at Weehawken. Recently, in consequence of street improvements, the lots skirting along the foot of the Palisades have come into demand, but could not be disposed of in consequence of some of the lots being cut in two by the railway track. At a recent meeting of the Hoboken City Council the brothers SCOTT and WEEKS sent a communication asking to have the track removed from their property, and a resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to remove the track, and all obstructions between the Patterson plank-road and Seventeenth-street, within twenty-four hours. Since that time the Land and Improvement Company have offered to buy up these lots, offering the same price that they were sold for two years ago. The principal property-owners on the line of the road offered to leave the valuation of the lots to three disinterested parties, but their proposition was not accepted. Yesterday the Messrs. WEEKS set a large gang of laborers at work excavating in the marsh deep enough for cellar and sub-cellar, and the excavations are just alongside of the Erie track. Last evening the excavations were so arranged that ten minutes' additional excavation would let the track down and prevent the passage of trains.

The Perils of the Hour—Lecture by Laura C. Holloway.

Mrs. LAURA C. HOLLOWAY delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Southern Woman's Bureau, on the subject of "The Perils of the Hour." She pointed out the obstacles which check the advancement of woman, and the way to her true happiness. She reflected severely on the prevailing habit of so many so-called strong-minded women of calling newspaper offices, and tormenting editors. The demoralizing fashions of dress, the idea that women are fitted to do men's work, the habit of women going into scenes peculiarly masculine, slang, the masculine sidewalk swell, the effort made to widen the breach on disputed questions between men and women, and poverty, were the perils which the lecturer considered during the delivery of her remarks. The remedies for these evils were also graphically portrayed. The lecturer concluded by pointing out the dangers to which classes are exposed, and also the nation, and expressed her strong faith that in America the true emancipation of woman would take place, and that the "Perils of the Hour" would yet become the triumphs of the future.

The Seven-Thirty Bond Counterfeiter Discharged.

CASPER C. CHILDS and other witnesses were called for examination before Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, for the purpose of showing that WILLIAM BROCKWAY, alias William Spencer, alias "Long Bill," the alleged seven-thirty counterfeiter, had not fled from the City within the past two years, for the purpose of evading criminal prosecution. The Commissioner then decided that, in his view, the lapse of two years since the commission of the crime charged without any proceedings being taken against the accused would bar prosecution, unless it was shown that the accused had been absent within that time to avoid prosecution for crime; and it being shown, in this case, that more than three years had elapsed since the commission of the crime charged before the commencement of the prosecution of the accused, and it not being shown that he had fled from any prosecution whatever, he must be discharged. He also cited an order given to a jury by Judge CADWALADER, of Pennsylvania, in which the crime of forgery was included within the statute of limitations. BROCKWAY was subsequently discharged.

Hon. A. H. PURDY, who appeared for the Government, mentioned that the discharge had been granted on a question of law, but that the merits of the case were strongly against the accused.

Meeting of Harlem Republicans.

The Anti-Tammany Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District, who comprised the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club, met at Muller's Hall, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, last evening. Wm. HAW, Jr., presiding. A petition was circulated recommending the Republican State Central Committee to devise and direct such method of reorganization of the party in this City as shall sec

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MR. TAYLOR'S WILL.

Further Proceedings Before the Surrogate Yesterday—Examination of Witnesses for the Contestant Commenced—Testimony of the Granddaughter's Mother-in-Law—Interesting Particulars.

The examination of witnesses on the part of the contestant, Mrs. KATE HOWLAND, to the will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, was begun before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, yesterday, the case being opened soon after 11 A. M. The Court-room was more crowded than at any previous time, and great interest throughout was manifested in all the proceedings. Only one witness was examined, Mrs. REBECCA HOWLAND, the mother-in-law of the contestant. The testimony elicited, a summary of which is given below, was mainly as to the relations existing between the Taylor and Howland families, the history of the runaway match, the subsequent events, the story of the Continental tour, the return home and an account of the interviews with Mr. TAYLOR just before his death, were all detailed at length. The witness also narrated a conversation with Mr. WITHERBELL, one of the subscribing witnesses to the alleged will. But few facts were developed, however, other than those alluded to in Mr. CLINTON'S opening speech on Tuesday, few questions in regard to the will being either asked or answered. The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. R. F. ANDREWS, and the hearing was continued for about four hours, when further proceedings were adjourned until Monday next. The following is a review of the evidence taken yesterday:

Mrs. REBECCA HOWLAND being duly sworn, testified that she was the widow of Mr. WM. W. HOWLAND deceased, who died in June, 1869; I became, she said, acquainted with my son's wife a week after his death, and the marriage took place in the following July, at New-Bedford, Mass.; I was at that time visiting relations of my deceased husband residing there, who were present at the marriage ceremony; a week after the marriage the young couple returned to New-York and made a brief visit, when they returned to New-Bedford, in September; they came to New-York for the Winter and resided with me at No. 7 West Thirty-second-street; I first saw Mrs. TAYLOR in 1869; she called to invite us to a Thanksgiving dinner; at first I objected, as it was the morning for my husband, but on her statement that he would be very private I consented; my son HENRY was sick at the time, and she went to see him in the afternoon; the dinner was very pleasantly, chiefly through Mr. TAYLOR'S influence; his manner was very cordial to HARRY and KATE; after dinner he showed me some jewelry he had presented to KATE, which he said belonged to her mother; KATE called Mr. TAYLOR "father," and Mrs. TAYLOR "mother;" and they spoke of her as their only child, and that they regarded her and their daughter, Mrs. HOWLAND, as come to my house to dine afterward, and spoke very approvingly of KATE'S manner and appearance; he said by her and embroidered her tenderly; Mr. TAYLOR spoke to me about his business, and said he would like to see his business papers; HENRY had but recently become engaged in business, and he said he did not care if he never earned a dollar, but he wanted him to acquire business habits and be able to take care of money; my eldest son was then about to go to Europe, and had proposed to HENRY and KATE to go also; the proposition was mentioned to Mr. TAYLOR, and he offered to give her $2,000 to defray her expenses; about this time I asked Mr. TAYLOR if he was married; he said he was, and he told me to take pity of them in consideration of his wife; I said I was a mother myself, and I had not had a daughter; Mr. TAYLOR said he had been married [illegible] years; I asked if he had any children; he said he had not; I said I was afraid the treatment she received at my house hurts her, but it shall be stopped; he also said she was the only child he had, and he would make it one of her; their interview was very cordial and affectionate; the idea of going to Europe again came up on this occasion my son said he wanted about $[illegible] for his trip, and Mr. TAYLOR said he would draw a note for that amount he would advance it to him; this note (produced) is in my own son's handwriting, and the signature is Mr. TAYLOR'S; we (Mrs. TAYLOR, my son, and his wife) left for Europe about the 11th or 12th of May; up to the time of our departure I never saw anything but great tenderness and affection between KATE and Mr. TAYLOR; she seemed to be the pride and delight of his heart; he saw us leave on the steamer, and kissing KATE expressed a hope that she would return strong and healthy; she always spoke of him in the most affectionate manner; the voyage was passed over in apparent friendship and on our arrival [illegible] we went to Paris; we came to West Point, and there I received a letter from KATE; I showed it to my son; KATE said she was quite the reverse; in Paris KATE became ill, and one night I was obliged to remove up with her; she felt very much hurt at it; here there was some difficulty in regard to some articles of jewelry, a bracelet particularly, and Mrs. TAYLOR'S manner at the time was very harsh and angry; she said to me how HARRY has KATE, and he can support her, and all she had to care for was herself and Mr. TAYLOR; she then stated her intention of writing to the deceased of the circumstance; this event did not induce us to discontinue the cordial relations which existed between us; we had a conversation one day about a will, and Mr. TAYLOR said GEORGE DURYEE was able to draw any handwriting, particularly Mr. TAYLOR'S; the witness here related several other minor differences that occurred between Mrs. TAYLOR and her granddaughter, but until their separation in Cologne they appeared on terms of friendship; during our stay abroad KATE received numerous letters from Mr. TAYLOR; [two letters written by Mr. TAYLOR were here read, dated, respectively, New-York, 24th June and 8th July, 1870; the first began "My dear KATE," and the second "My dear darling KATE;" business matters were principally treated of, but a regard for the children, health and enjoyment of the little child, as he called her, was affectionately expressed;] the witness continued, we arrived in Paris the day before the declaration of war between France and Germany, and the evening day Mrs. TAYLOR rejoined us, at KATE'S solicitation; we returned to New-York together, and the relations that subsisted between us appeared to be of the most cordial character; she informed me that she had written to Mr. TAYLOR, telling him of our kindness to her during the entire visit; we arrived in New-York about the 2d of August, when my son was informed that Mr. TAYLOR was very unwell with typhoid fever; Mrs. TAYLOR and I proceeded to his residence in Madison-avenue, and KATE came shortly afterward; I went in with the physician, before Mrs. TAYLOR, into the room of the deceased, and after the change of salutations, his first inquiry was for KATE; he appeared very anxious to see her, and expressed satisfaction when I said she was well in health; I desired Mrs. TAYLOR to go into his room, and she requested me to remain with him, as she was a very bad nurse; their meeting was of a formal character; Mr. TAYLOR again inquired for KATE, and as soon as she came in I left the room; I found HARRY to be the most affectionate kind; he also inquired for HARRY, and expressed pleasure at seeing him; the deceased died that evening; afterward Mrs. TAYLOR said it was to the interest of KATE and HARRY to be rid of friends with DURYEE, for he knew so much of Mr. TAYLOR'S affairs that he could injure or benefit them as he desired; on the 24th Mr. WITHERBELL, the witness to the alleged will, came to the house; his call at first was also present; he asked me if Mr. TAYLOR had made a will, and I said I did not know, but I understood from Mrs. TAYLOR, while in Paris, that he had made one some time previously; Mr. WITHERBELL said, "Do you hear he made a will?" and he replied, "I never knew anything about it;" I then said to him that being so intimate with Mr. TAYLOR he must have known a second one, and something of the nature; for that latterly he was not so well acquainted with him; he also said GEORGE DURYEE would be more likely to know more about the subject than any one else; about this time I had a conversation with Mr. TAYLOR, and she said she should provide for Mr. DURYEE in any event; she frequently spoke to me about his ability and traits of character.

Cross-examined by Mr. ANDREWS—I knew of the relations that existed between my son and KATE in 1869, and his intention to marry her; I had no idea they were about to elope, but before their arrival in New-Bedford, where they were married, I received a telegram announcing their coming; they were unaccompanied in their trip; on the reconciliation of KATE with Mr. TAYLOR, some days afterward, the former told me that she had received presents from him; she said he freely forgave her, but she did not tell me he said "I will forgive, but not forget;" from that time our intercourse was the relations of my family with Mr. TAYLOR'S were very friendly; I am not a believer in spiritualism, and never said I was a medium; Mr. TAYLOR was, and frequently held séances in his house, which I attended; I once asked a medium to communicate with my dead husband, and she did so; the purport of the answer was that I should have a joyful surprise; I did not ask the medium how long she thought Mr. or Mrs. TAYLOR would live; twice I had mediums at my house; they came at the invitation of my daughter-in-law; one was Miss FOX; on one time she stayed all night and slept with her; the first difficulty abroad was in regard to a cameo bracelet; Mrs. TAYLOR accused KATE of coaxing it out of her; this was in a public shop; upon her return home, KATE returned it to the grandmother; Mrs. TAYLOR sent it back, when HARRY threw it on the floor and stamped upon the box; he did not injure the bracelet, but threatened to break it; I afterward handed the article to Mrs. TAYLOR, who put it in her pocket; I informed her that HARRY broke the case, but I did not notice that his conduct in doing so produced any effect upon her; I am not aware if KATE had received any other gifts from her father while abroad beyond those just read; after the death of Mr. TAYLOR I heard my son say nothing of his intention to change his residence; I was never told by any one that he notified Mrs. TAYLOR she should leave the house, but on the contrary, that he matter how their affairs were arranged they would always receive her in their house.

The case was then adjourned to be resumed on Monday, as already noted.

Funeral of a Sculptor.

The funeral of ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, the celebrated sculptor, was solemnized, yesterday, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Twentieth-street and Sixth-avenue. Mr. LAUNITZ was sixty-five years of age and a native of Russia. He was an old resident of this City, and was formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment, besides being a member of the Veterans Association of that command. The members of the Association, under the command of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, attended the funeral in full force. The members of Company K, of the Seventh Regiment, and the associates of the deceased in the Engineer Corps, of which he was formerly Captain, were also present. The mortuary arrangements were in charge of Messrs. JOSEPH LENTILLON, F. W. HOUGHTON and H. L. PIERSON, Jr. A large crowd of citizens and personal friends were present at the church. The remains were removed to Woodlawn Cemetery by tram, for sepulture.

Delinquent Policemen.

At the Police trials, yesterday, before Commissioners MATHEWS, BOSWORTH and BARR, Patrolmen REILLEY, CAMPBELL, PERKINS, MOLCHAN and FOWLER were charged with neglect of duty by Capt. PETTY, of the Sixteenth Precinct. A man named HAYNES, living at No. 504 West Twenty-fourth-street, got intoxicated, and, attempting to go home, fell down in the street, where he lay unconscious for some time. Some one cut out one of the pockets of his pantaloons, which contained $63, and also removed a ring from his finger. It appeared from the evidence that all of the officers except PERKINS, who proved himself to be entirely innocent in the matter, had seen the man lying there, and had neglected to remove him. It also appeared that the officers, while the man lay on the sidewalk, were in the grocery, where a man was spending money freely, who a few minutes previously had none at all. The cases were referred to the Board.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Prisoners Before Commissioner Shields and Justices Shandley and Hogan—Inquests by Coroners, &c.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice HOGAN, in the case of MICHAEL W. GILMARTIN, a junkman, who was found in possession of three bales of cotton stolen from the store-house at No. 18 Desbrosses-street. The complainant, Wm. H. RAUEY, of No. 125 Broadway, was cross-examined. A decision will be given today.

WM. CULLEN and JAS. GLOVER assaulted WM. MCCAHILL in Washington-street on Thursday night, robbing him of $15. They were held for trial, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, the complainant being sent to the House of Detention. Both of the prisoners are unfavorably known to the Police.

PATRICK MALONEY and THOMAS MURPHY were charged with robbery before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs. The prisoners, together with JOHN FARRELL, now yes arrested, stepped up to DAVID W. FITZGERALD, as he stood at the door of his shop, No. 24 Thames-street, on Thursday night, and by violence took from his vest pocket a watch valued at $65. The complainant said that MALONEY told him subsequently that he would get the watch back on condition that no prosecution would ensue. The accused were committed.

A complaint was made against NICHOLAS DALL, a tailor of No. 6 Beekman-street, yesterday, by SEPTIMUS COBB, for having, as alleged, made a fraudulent return of sales in Assistant Assessor COOPER, of the Thirty-second District. The accused was arrested by Deputy Marshal CROWLEY, and was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS, for examination.

E. RAMIREZ, a tobacco dealer, of No. 130 Chrystie-street, was arrested by Deputy Marshal BRENNARD, yesterday, on a charge of selling cigars and tobacco without payment of duties.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, JAS. WATSON confessed to having stolen an overcoat worth $60 from ALBERT M. PALMER, No. 44 West Thirty-third-street.

ENOCH HALL was charged at the same Court, on complaint of JAS. H. EDWARDS, of No. 377 West Thirty-third-street, with obtaining money under false pretenses. The prisoner represented himself the agent of Mr. EDWARDS on several occasions, and collected sums of money varying from $5 to $20 from the latter's debtors. He admitted the offense, but on consideration of his previous good character and the unwillingness of the prosecutor to press the charge, he was discharged with a reprimand.

JOHN CURRY, aged forty-five, died at the Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of a fracture of the skull, caused by a fall in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, which took place on the 4th.

GEORGE WHITTEL, of No. 94 Henry-street, died at the Park Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained by a fall into the hold of the ship *Brasil*, at Pier No. 4, North River.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner KERNAN, in the case of JOHN JAMES, who died on the 12th from the collision of the steam-ships *Champion* and *Isaac Bell* off Barnegat. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of MARGARET SULLIVAN, aged eighteen, who came to her death by her clothes ignited by a fire from a window at No. 77 Rutger-street, where she was employed. The case was adjourned in order that the shutter bar, which had given away while deceased was cleaning the window, might be produced for examination.

JOHN HENNESSEY, a porter at the clothing store of A. P. WILCOX, No. 73 Duane-street, yesterday morning fell down the hatchway of the building from the third floor to the sub-cellar, fracturing his skull and breaking an arm. He was taken to Park Hospital, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was nothing doing in real estate at the Exchange yesterday, (Dec. 16,) no sales, either legal or otherwise, being made. Business in all its branches is quiet, and it will probably so continue until after the holidays. In addition to the advertised property at private sale, noticed yesterday, B. S. LEVY & CO., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street, ISAAC HOVEY, No. 25, and WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, offer some desirable City houses and lots at moderate prices. STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway, also advertises for sale a number of country residences.

D. D. ORRELL, real-estate broker, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-street, reports having recently effected important private sales as follows: Two lots, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, 40 by 100, sold for $185,000. Also Nos. 189 and 191 Mercer-street for $40,000. The former piece of property was owned by F. H. ARNOUX the hatter, and both pieces have been disposed of to Mr. WILLIAM SLOANE, who intends making an addition to his now extensive carpet warehouse on Broadway, covering the above lots.

JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 41 Pine-street, reports having negotiated of the property known as the McSorren estate, situated at the lower end of Westchester County, near the terminus of the Eighth-avenue, and immediately opposite the Jumel estate, quite as accessible, and the same distance from the City Hall. The tract sold comprises about four and a half acres with improvements thereon worth $10,000, which together brought $30,000.

The following private transaction, as reported by WM. H. RAYNOR, was inadvertently omitted yesterday. He reports having sold three lots on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, the plot being 75 by 100, for $37,500. In regard to the market, he reports the following private sales made by other brokers: One lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventieth-street, 33 feet front, for $65,000; $75,000 has since, it is stated, been refused for a lot similar in size, situated on the north-east corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue; twelve lots on the south side of Sixty-first-street, including four on the corner of Fourth-avenue and the said street, all full-sized lots, sold for $150,000. All the above property disposed of is to be immediately improved.

The only sale noticed for today is the one at Hackensack, N. J., of a country residence in that village, together with about five acres of land. The transaction is a Sheriff's sale, and it will be held at 2 P. M. For next week several sales are projected, of which due notice will be given.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Washington Heights property, plot D, L. Chittenden's, 18 City lots $26,250
Washington Heights property, plot L, L. Chittenden's, 18 City lots 19,800
103d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x92.8 2,000
27th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 16,000
27th-st., s. s., 267.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.8x98.9, q. c. 6,000
104th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5 9,000
71st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 7,000
79th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2, h. and l. 10,000
Same property 25,000
103d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11, irregular 1,400
126th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11 2,000
Broadway, No. 613, 3 4-12 years, per year 5,000
85th-st., No. 359 West, 4 years, per year 700
Grand-st., Nos. 125 and 127, 4 years, per year 10,000
East Houston-st., Nos. 46 and 48, 5 years, per year 5,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Orient-av., n. e. corner, 100x90, h. and l. $9,500
Carroll-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Court-st., 32x100, h. and l. 12,000
Carroll-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 32x100, h. and l. 4,000
Decatur-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 100x100, 5 hs. and la. 20,000
Bedford-place, w. s., 200 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 20x100 12,800
Fulton-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of Troy-av., 32x100, h. and l. 8,000
Sackman and Herkimer sts., n. w. corner, 100x100 5,000
Skillman-st., n. s., 25.2 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 18.10x[illegible] 900
Walworth-st., n. s., 67.6 ft. e. of Flushing-av., 25x[illegible] 400
Wyckoff-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Bond-st., 20x100 7,000
Nutt, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th lots w. of 4th-st., 92x[illegible] block 3,000
North 3d-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100 4,000
6th and North 6th sts., w. corner, 25x125 4,000
Stewart and Bushwick avs., n. w. corner, 100x100 (3 three-story frame houses) 8,100
Rushing-av., s. s., 68.3 ft. e. of Cumberland-st., 20x75.8 900
Fulton and Classon avs., s. w. cor., 200x100 (Dec. 1, 1870) 16,750
Same property (Dec. 12, 1870) 20,000
Putnam-av., n. s., 209 ft. e. of Classon-av., 31x100 2,000
Stewart-av. and Bergen-st., eastery cor., 100x86.8 12,000
Wythe-av. and Morton-st., n. e. cor., 21.10x70 7,300
Hamilton-st., w. s., 61.11 ft. n. of Park-av., 20.4x136x100.11x120 10,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

4th-av., e. s., south ½ lot, Mount Vernon $6,000

Greenburg.

Turnpike road, s. s., adjoining Dobbs Ferry, to Saw-mill River road, 98x300 ..... $4,000

Morrisania.

Inwood-av., w. s., lot 266, map Inwood, 100x190 ..... $1,250

New-Rochelle.

Main-st., s. e. s., adjoining Davis-av., 148x240 ..... $10,000
Landing road, s. s., 101 ft. e. of Jas. G. Horton's, 100x200 1,000
Turnpike road, n. w. s., adjoining Jno. Hawkins, 6x100 4,000

Mount Vernon.

Ridge-st. and Fairview-av., n. w. corner, 100x[illegible] $1,100

West Farms.

Prospect-av. and Ludlow-st., n. w. corner, 100x127 ..... $6,000
Central-av., e. s. s., Morris-ho. lot, 25x100 250
Valentine-av., w. s., 25x100 275
Valentine-av., w. s., 50x100 550
Valentine-av. and Central-av., n. w. corner, 100x100 1,300
Valentine-av., w. s., adjoining Jas. Hiner's, 41x109 275

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broome-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100 ..... $1,500

East Orange.

Central-av., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 50x144 } $800
Central-av., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 41x144 }

West Orange.

Freemanton road, n. s., 121 ft. from South Jefferson-st., 181.2x100 }
South Jefferson-st., w. s., 387 ft. n. of Freemanton road, 300x197 } $11,500
Mitchell-st., n. s., adjoining J. Mitchell's property, 50 ft. front }
Joyce-st., s. s., 361 ft. e. of Valley road, 25x125 }

Bloomfield.

Railroad-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of A. William's property, 25x120.3 ..... $327

Jersey City.

Lot No. 16, block No. 2, White et al. map, 25x100 ..... $1,500
Lot No. 2, block No. 11, Bramhall's map, 25x100 700

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 47 and 48, block No. 1, Greenville Grove, 50x100 ..... $900

Bayonne.

Lot No. 2, block No. 34, Graves' map, 25x100 ..... $700

Union Township.

Lots Nos. 49 and 50, block No. 3, Becker's map, 50x100 ..... $4,600

Harrison.

Cross and 3d sts, n. e. corner, 22x100 ..... $3,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—ONE OF the most elegantly finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, will be sold, including mirrors, cornices and chandeliers, at a very reasonable price, if applied for soon. Full particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern complete dwelling, 22.6x54, lot 100 feet, between 5th and 6th ave., 9th-st., price very low; terms easy; possession. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A MEDIUM-SIZE MODERN HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling, 18 feet wide, 9th-st., near 4th-av. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the corner of Canal and Mercer sts., 48 feet on Canal, 75 on Mercer; one of the best locations in the City for family or wholesale purposes. HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Pine-st.

A THIRD-AVENUE WELL RENTED CORNER store; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A NEW A 1 THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, Brooklyn, neighborhood unexceptionable, twenty minutes to Wall ferry. Fulton Ferries, furniture, new, complete, is offered a bargain on accommodating terms. Principals address B., Post-office Box No. 1,770, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CARD.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, having become a favorite line of settlement for persons doing business in New-York, City dwellers, in order to aid persons wishing to obtain a country home, will keep a
COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTY FOR SALE
on the line of the road, from Jersey City to Easton.
A. D. HOPE,
Office of "The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company," No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

$4,000 FOR A COTTAGE AND 2½ acres, near lake; fine location; rich soil, fruit trees, &c.; terms easy to the right party; willing to board a widower with children; about $20 a month; if wanted, cow, poultry, vegetables, at valuation. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 56th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from City, on Orange Valley, Montclair and branches; to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF LAND IN SUFFOLK County, L. I., near Islip; for sale cheap if applied for immediately.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, a comfortable 12 room house; modern fixings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 30 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire on premises, or of J. H. CLARK, (Newark,) office, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR complete suites of rooms, in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire at CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A MODERN medium-sized house, worth about $11,000. Neighborhood must be decent, and rent not below 60th-st. No replies noticed unless exact location and full particulars are given. Address HOME, Box No. 2,182 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 245, size 18.8x98.9 feet, lot 100 feet; all modern improvements, and subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent $2,000,) or possession January, 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying at 11 doors near both the Grand Opera-house and Booth's Theatre, and between the Twenty-third-street Ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

Also, at same time and place,

VARICK-PLACE.—Three-story brick, east side between Bleecker and Houston sts.—The extra-size high-stoop brown-stone and brick dwelling, No. 2, size 22x78, lot 100 feet. Sold subject to lease of $2,400 per annum, expiring May, 1871; filled hall, modern improvements, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CHURCH AND DUANE STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, if not previously disposed of at private sale:

Certain property, consisting of the basement and sub-cellar brick-front store and lot on the north-west corner of Church and Duane sts. Store is first-class, 25x100 feet, covering the entire lot. Has independent water, gas, &c. Rent, $1,800 per annum. A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cypriani, on 12 o'clock, Jan. 12, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,880 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a plain, scientific and practical work, with a treatise on self-abuse, the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the history of cases treated. A truthful address to the married and those contemplating marriage, who mention double of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, in a sealed envelope, in receipt of two stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 24 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 122 West 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8 up to $250.
T. R. SEWART & CO.,
No. 406 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 10 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLISS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1897. Interest payable on the first days of January and July, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

The line of this road extends from HENDERSON, on the OHIO RIVER, to the state line of TENNESSEE, passing through the rich corn fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, the SOUTH and EAST.

Seventy-nine miles are completed, at a cost of $2,000,000, raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only twenty miles to be built, which section is nearly ready for the iron, and will be completed and opened by January next.

The net earnings are now quite large, and there is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic and important connections of the road will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders.

The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for ONE MILLION DOLLARS, (or $10,000 per mile,) payable as above.

More than $500,000 of the bonds have been already negotiated, and the remainder will be sold for the present at 85 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a very desirable investment.

Further information will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $1,000,000 on a road 276 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The line is about $18,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was selected for the purpose of paying of the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 18. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best every offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. ONLY TWENTY MILES OF THE LINE OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $14,800 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend this road and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 42 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities of the World, and buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 21st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks terminating during the year 1870, or the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. M. GAYLORD.
CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 121 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
H. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from evening of Dec. 16 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL HOOF AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passage booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to another, safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Europe	Sat., Dec. 24	Cylinia	Wed., Dec. 28
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Italy	Wed., Jan. 11
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 18
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as soon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GUINEAS, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $120. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Children under 8 years, half; under 1 year, free. Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation, for any amount. Apply at the Company's office, 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Dec. 27, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	15	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHITRAY...Dec. 17, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. LEITCH.....Dec. 24, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Jan. 7, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 14, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. ROBERTS. Jan. 18, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 28, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Batavia	Wednes., Dec. 21	Samaria	Thursday, Jan. 5
Tripoli	Thursday, Dec. 22	Algeria	Wednes., Jan. 11
Russia	Wednes., Dec. 28	Calabria	Thursd., Jan. 12
Palmyra	Thurs., Dec. 29	Abyssinia	Wedn., Jan. 18
Parthia	Wednes., Jan. 4	Siberia	Thursday, Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $60 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Halifax, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 16 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GROOM, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WRIGHT, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Royal Liverpool Mail Steamers sail from Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $25 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE	DAUPHIN	SATURDAY, Dec. 10	
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, Dec. 24	

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class,	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 27TH DAYS OF EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Extra baggage at low rates.

Dec. 30, HENRY CHEW CUNNEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 24th every month will touch at San Luis Obispo.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting freight charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS.....Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to

W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Trasher.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 35 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YOUNG, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 E. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Delaware and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Travelers or gentlemen going to Europe on the Continent of Europe, who do not intend the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances and troubles they are exposed to in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT SUPPLY.—Blank United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. GUNTER, Passport Agent, No. 102 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. SHERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning's discourse—*Our Forgetters*. Strangers and all cordially invited.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.—The lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, will be delivered by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES. Subject—*The Judgment of Man: Where it is Held, When it Takes Place, and How it is Applied.*

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—There will be a public meeting in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. corner 22d-st, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the cause of African Colonization. The friends of the cause expected to participate in the exercises of the occasion are: Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., Rev. Dr. HODGE, Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, and Rev. Dr. MACLEAN, late President of Princeton College.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and M. ave.—Rev. J. B. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject—Morning, *Purity of Heart*; evening, *Burdened Souls*. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Evening service commences at 7 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMSON, D. D., Minister.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any one who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES FOR young men, at the Church of the Holy Communion, West 20th-st., corner 5th-av.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., Rector of the Church, will deliver the sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Seats all free. Hour of service, 7½. Young men are especially invited to attend these services.

RIGHT REV. DR. POTTER, BISHOP of New-York, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 36th-st, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the MORNING. Strangers are cordially invited, and will be furnished with seats.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, SUPERINTENDENT, will hold Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses and singing. Day school 9 to 2. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING 8 o'clock, preceded by a singing lesson for thirty minutes. Will you be with us? No well-dressed boy or girl should make one little wanderer happy on Christmas Day?

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. AGARNA, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½. Communion, SUNDAY, 18th inst., at morning service.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 53d-st.—The Pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Association of the Wicked.* Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. A. B. SEACH, D. D., RECTOR of St. Peter's Church, will preach in Trinity Chapel on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Subject—*Well-doing the Christian's Best Argument.* The offertory will be set aside for the Church Reading-room. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st, near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHEEVER; in the EVENING by Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 6th and 10th ave., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*God gave this Country to Protestants when He And Proposed a People for It.* Rev. C. BROOKS will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 3 o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Young people's meeting in the EVENING, at 7½. All are cordially invited.

THE THIRD SERMON IN THE COURSE to the young will be preached in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., of this city.

EVANGELISM LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 16th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services SABBATH DAY, 10½ inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 18th inst, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Restoration of the Jews to the Land of Palestine*, the third of the course on the Prophecies.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Paradise Place, the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. M. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-street, WM. P. BADGER, Superintendent.—Services are held in the new chapel EVERY SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Donations for our Christmas festival will be gratefully received.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the hall corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Bible class at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All are invited to these meetings.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 35th and 36th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., MORNING 10½, and by Rev. HORACE ECKER, D. D., 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the seventh lecture in the course to young people, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. E. SEARLES.—TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d ave.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. Special sermon at 7 P. M., *To Men and Women of the World.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 418T-ST., near 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, 18th inst., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. A Trustee in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. REED EVARS. Baptism administered in the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Morning service will be omitted. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, between 6th and 7th aves.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MORRISON, EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

SERPENTS TO BE KILLED.—BISHOP SNOW, who is so much lied about in the *Herald*, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*What Shall Be Done by the "Wounded Child,"*—Isa., xl., 4.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4TH-ST., near 2d-av., Rev. J. KEDROSKY, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject of evening discourse—*Political Errors.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., Sixth-av.—SUNDAY, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 3 P. M. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Jacob's Ladder.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SIXTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th ave.—Dedication sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON; 3 P. M., Sunday-school addresses; 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. G. B. CHEEVER.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV., corner 35th-st.—Right Rev. Bishop ODENHEIMER will preach at the third service in the Incarnation on SUNDAY next, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—R. J. ROSENTHAL will preach in this church next SABBATH, 18th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, OF NEWARK, N. J., will preach at the Antioch Baptist Church, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ELDERS' ASSOCIATION.—REGULAR meeting, Dec. 17, 4½ P. M. The subject for discussion will be opened with reading a brief paper prepared by Dr. H. D. RANNEY. I. BAILEY, Secy.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., WILL preach at the Home Chapel, No. 24 East 26th-st., between Madison and 4th ave., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. TAFFAN WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 17th-av., near 23d-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU SAINT ESPRIT, 7 West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—All pews in this Church not previously sold, will, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock be offered for sale at auction at the Church. These pews will be rented for the year at the same time and place.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILSON, sexton and undertaker, No. 76 8d-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st.; Rev. JOHN W. MEARNS, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. This church is convenient to most of the hotels, and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SALVIOR.—Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, of Trinity Church, will preach in this church next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. This mission is now in a most flourishing condition. Friends of the seller are cordially invited to attend. This church lies at the foot of Pike-st., two blocks above Catharine-st., East River.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches in the MORNING in Lexington-avenue (corner 46th-st.) Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. SANDERSON, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Thirteenth-street (between 6th and 7th ave.) Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience to Roman Catholic Countries.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts., Rev. A. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WM. H. FREER, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, EAST-RIVER, 10TH-ST., near Avenue D, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. V. SAUNDERS, of Brooklyn, L. I., and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M., also at the close of the evening sermon. Sabbath-school at 2 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALISTER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 and 1½ P. M. The praying band at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR OF Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., near 5th, will preach the first of a new series of SUNDAY EVENING sermons for young men, on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Text—*The Model Teacher.* At 10½ A. M., Rev. GEORGE MILE, student of Adrian College, Michigan. Union meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will meet on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., in Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's,) at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*Day Schools in Western School.* RALPH WELLS will conduct the exercises.

THE PILGRIM CHARACTER.—ON THE SABBATH MORNING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Dr. THOMPSON will preach to young men on *Christian Manhood Illustrated in the Pilgrim Fathers.*

REV. CHARLES F. LEE.—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Hampton's Building, 9th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Universalism in its Relation to Death.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Divine service in this Church during the Winter months will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH in the Church of the Divine Unity, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURNS, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

THE EVENING SERVICE AT THE Free Church of St. Matthias, No. 250 West 54th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, commences at 7½. Sermon, Dec. 18, by Rev. Mr. BRUCE.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its branches, depots, stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The lessees shall not be less than new in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. The railroad or railroad company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge higher rate for freight than over said road, that the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and pay the burdens of taxation and legislation last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessee harmless against any claim on account thereof.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, with the usual powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia, but they will not be allowed to make any charge or discrimination in favor of or against any other road, or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 26th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting in the application, the number of each of the male adults therein named, the amount of property, real and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the lease.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelines, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "Act to Lease the Lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:

ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Post-office Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

14,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, twenty-four inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

130 reams of Wrapping Paper, three inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent the becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

20,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A separate bid must be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Jan. 11, 1871, for drilling 8 machinery holes for blasting, at such points as the Engineer may designate, in the bottom and shaft at Hallett's Point, Astoria. Said holes to be from 1wo (3) to ten (10) feet deep, more or less, and from one and three-quarters (1¾) to two (2) inches in diameter. Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry store, 4th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER 43RT-ST.—A family having instituted a house very desirably situated on 43RT. and 43d-st., convenient, with unexceptionable board, a third floor, comfortably furnished, consisting of five rooms; all appurtenants of house first-class; unquestionable references offered. Apply at No. 1 East 43d-st., corner 5th-av.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring strictly genteel accommodations; family refined; rate; location, East 16th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, R., Box No. 120 Tribune Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A few select boarders, have large rooms to let, either singly or en suite, with board; also, would take a single gentleman; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 25 Lamartine-place, (No. 207 West 29th-st.)

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A few select boarders, have large rooms en suite or single; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Lamartine-place (No. 207 West 29th-st.)

TO LET—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only; in a warm house, convenient to Third and Fourth-avenue cars. Apply at No. 5 4th-av.

SECOND FLOOR, SPACIOUS AND RANDsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other desirable rooms, with superior board. No. 33 West 33d-st.; references.

NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A respectable gentleman can have a comfortable hall bedroom on third floor; rent, $3 per week; bath and gas.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large third-story front room with first-class board.

ONE VACANT ROOM ON THIRD floor; cosy and warm; good board, suitable for two gentlemen. Third door from 23d-st., No. 203 7th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, CORNER 28TH-ST.—A suite of four rooms, on third floor, together or separately; private table; French man cook.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A LARGE well furnished room, with board for two at $18, or to three persons at $24 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 6 North Moore-st., corner of Hudson-st.

**PLEAS

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Working Men's Union met last evening. The following were placed in nomination for election as officers for the ensuing year, to be elected at the next meeting: Mr. GRIFFIN, of the Stairbuilders, President; Messrs. DAILY, KEUKE and TAYLOR, for Vice-Presidents; Messrs. MASTERSON and MURPHY, Recording Secretaries; WILLIAM T. INGOE, Corresponding Secretary; BERNARD RIGG, Financial Secretary, and JOHN WOOD, Treasurer. Application was made by the Ship-joiners' Association for admission. The matter was referred to a committee, who reported that it was a secret organization, but that it should be admitted. The report excited considerable discussion, during which it was urged that the organization was secret because the members desired to keep their names from their employers, and that it being a bona fide society, the delegates should be admitted. The motion was adopted.

A large number of the supervisors of election and special deputy marshals appeared at Marshal SHARPE's, yesterday morning, and clamored for their pay. They were told that arrangements were making to obtain the money due them from the Treasury Department at Washington. The aggregate cost of the service throughout the United States, at the recent election, was about $250,000. The disaffected deputies and supervisors decided to hold a mass-meeting in this City.

The Directors of the Central Underground Railway Company met yesterday, and accepted the resignations of the following gentlemen: A. T. Stewart, James Brown, Geo. H. Brown, Geo. Griswold, Wm. E. Dodge and J. S. Johnston. The vacancies were filled by the election of Wm. A. Whitbeck, Melville C. Smith, N. B. Laban, James F. Pierce, Cornelius K. Garrison and G. Darwin Ross. Hon. Wm. B. OGDEN was re-elected President.

The children's school attached to the Home Chapel, at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, assisted by the friends of the institution, gave a public performance last evening, consisting of a series of recitations, solos, duets, choruses, and musical selections from operatic pieces. Misses ORENDERFFER, FIRMIN, BALDWIN and MOSHER sang several fine solos. The proceeds of the concert were devoted to the benefit of the institution.

The annual rental of pews in Dr. EWER's church, (Christ Church,) corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, took place last evening, resulting in $6,000 receipts. The total rental of the pews in this church amounts to $19,500 annually, at rates varying from $200 to $65 each pew. Among the pew purchasers were R. W. Shurley, Dr. Clarke, Hon. James Brooks, Mr. Banks, Dr. Brookes and others.

The Fifty-third-street Baptists continued their dedication services yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made at the dedication services at the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, yesterday, by Rev. Drs. W. H. WYKOFF, J. G. WARREN, R. F. GRIFFITHS and J. S. BACKUS. The devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. C. C. MORTON, H. ANGELL and T. V. DAVIES. Rev. Dr. KENDRICK presided.

Rumors were prevalent in Wall-street, yesterday afternoon, that the credit of a celebrated joint-stock Trust Company had been jeopardized by unauthorized loans to a clique of speculators in dangerous "securities." It was said that some of the leading stockholders and depositors of the aforesaid company had held a meeting and decided to appeal to the Courts for an investigation.

The aggregate contributions received by the German General Patriotic Aid Society amount to $205,275 35, of which $190,516 18 has already been transmitted to the German Army. There were $4,688 45 used in forwarding surgeons to the army from this country.

The New-York Political Science Society have elected the following officers for ensuing six months: President, C. G. MCBRIDE; First Vice-President, WM. CONNOLLY; Second Vice-President, F. KARELSEN; Corresponding Secretary, P. HERDER; Recording Secretary, S. FITZSIMMONS; Treasurer, P. GLEASON; Editor, WM. E. ROGAN.

The new system of fire-alarm telegraph which has been in operation since March last in that part of the City below Fourteenth-street, has finally been completed, and yesterday went into operation over all the territory between the North and East Rivers, the Battery and Kingsbridge.

Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, will, by request, preach a sermon to the G. U. O. of Odd-Fellows, on Sabbath evening, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Christian and Worldly Friendship Contrasted."

The German Fair, the Fair in aid of the Blind, and the Hebrew Fair, were indebted to the kindness of Messrs. SCHULTZ & WARNER, of Fourteenth-street, for a liberal supply of mineral waters, gratuitously furnished.

It was reported yesterday that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad authorities have declined to send a representative to the proposed Railroad Convention to be held at Erie, Penn.

BROOKLYN.

The trial of the suit brought by Miss MORGAN against Mr. SYM for a breach of promise of marriage, was resumed before Judge MOCUN at the City Court, yesterday. The jury were asked by the Court to determine whether any promise had been given, and if so, whether the plaintiff was ignorant of the fact that the defendant was a married man at the time. A verdict was rendered in favor of SYM.

Mr. THOMAS HART, Inspector of Excise, appeared before Justice WALSH yesterday morning and complained of the following parties for selling liquors without a license: John Kingsley, No. 137 Grand-street; Thomas Goodwin, No. 276 Grand-street; George Rundt, corner South Fourth and Second streets; Henry Krone, corner South Third and Sixth streets; Wm. Smith, No. 20 North First-street; Owen Reilley, No. 23 North Third-street; John Fogarty, corner Broadway and Ewen-street; John Etter, corner North Sixth and First street; Thomas Gallagher, corner Union-avenue and North Second-street; John L. Murphy, corner North Sixth and Second streets; [illegible], corner North Sixth and Second streets; Philip Brady, corner North Eighth and First streets; W. Dugan, No. 110 Grand-street; P. Meegan, No. 200 Broadway. The cases were set down for trial today.

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HAMBURG, Dec. 15.—PETROLEUM is quoted at 12 marc banco, 12 schilling ⅌ cwt. for American Refined White.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—SUGARS—Prices still but quotations unchanged; sales unimportant. EXCHANGE—On London, 12@12½ ⅌ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 2½@3 ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 22½ ⅌ cent. discount; in gold, 60 days' sight, 6½@7 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 5 ⅌ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 active at $1 02½; afternoon, steady at $1 02@$1 04½. CORN dull and lower at 40c.; afternoon, nominal. RYE—No. 2, 74c. OATS quiet at 32½c. for No. 2. RYE active and advanced 2c. BARLEY dull and lower at 65c. HIGHWINES firm at 90c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK, $15 cash; $17 75@$18 future delivery. LARD, 11c. Green MEATS, 10c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $6 75@$6 85. Live HOGS active; sales at $5 80@$6 10. CATTLE quiet at $3 75@$5 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 21,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR—Low grades still scarce and firm; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Extra Winter, $4 75@$4 90; Double Extra Winter, $4 75. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 [illegible]. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull at 32½c. RYE, $1 [illegible]. HAY dull at $18 for choice Iowa. RYE advancing with scarce at 75c. WHISKY active; sales at 88c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP dull. BACONS, 12c. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK lower; sales on the spot, 100 bbls. Bulk SHOULDERS, 6¾c. Clear Ribs, 9¼c. Clear Sides, 10c. BEEF quiet. LARD dull; Clear Sides, 12½@12¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 13c. HOGS, $5 60@$6. CATTLE unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 300 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT white and steady; sales 770 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 36. CORN quiet at 81c.@83c. for Mixed Western. OATS held at 52c. for Western. BARLEY nominally $1 [illegible] for Canada West. RYE and PEAS inactive. COD-LIVER OIL, $1 60 for bulked, $1 75 for subdivided, ⅌ gal. MILLFEED unchanged. Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $20@$22; Middlings, $22 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Railroad freights: Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 35c.; grain and Millfeed to Boston, 60 ⅌; to New-York, 60 ⅌; to Albany, 35 ⅌ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—COTTON declined; Middling Uplands, 12c.; do. Gulf, 12½c. Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR—Demand light; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $4 75@$5 50; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 75; other grades unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 37; Amber, $1 40@$1 50. RYE steady at 80c. CORN dull and lower; Mixed Western Yellow, 65c.@71c. Old, 72c.@75c. OATS in fair demand; State, 54c.@55c.; Western, 50c. COFFEE—Rio, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. gold. SUGAR held firmly. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS—Mess PORK, $20@$20 25. LARD, 12c. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged. WHISKY held firmly; Western Iron, 89c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull and lower at 66c.@68c. RYE dull and lower; sales at 80c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and weak at $18 50. LARD steady with a moderate demand at 11c.@11½c. for steam and kettle. Bulk MEATS—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.@10¼c. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Sides, 12c.@12½c. Live Hogs dull and flat at $5 80@$6 40. Dressed Hogs dull at $7 @$7 25; receipts, 4,000 head. TOBACCO firm and scarce. WHISKY dull and dropping at 87c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-16 off.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,620 bales; gross receipts, 4,820; exports, to Great Britain, 615 bales; to the Continent, 1,500 bales; coastwise, 1,224 bales; sales of the week, 3,935 bales; stock, 10,512 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged in previous quotations. WHEAT unchanged and dull in every respect. CORN firm, stock scarce; White, 73c.@74c.; Yellow, 72c.@74c. OATS higher, at 52c.@55c. PROVISIONS dull and nominally lower. PORK, $19 50. BULK MEATS—Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 9½c. HAMS, 13c. LARD, 12c. WHISKY quiet at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—TOBACCO—Sales 65 hhds. at $5 20@$6 10 for Common to good Leaf; $6 75@$17 for low to good Leaf; $20@$28 for medium bright Wrappers. HEMP—Sales of 15 tons at 10¼c.@10½c. COTTON quiet; Middling, 12½c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN dull. HOGS $4 10@$5 20 for medium to extra heavy. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $19 50. BACON—Clear Ribs, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 7c.; Clear Ribs, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. LARD, 12c. WHISKY dull at 87c.@88c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middling, 12½@12¾c.; sales, 7,000 bales; net receipts, 11,476 bales; gross, 11,777 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,151 bales; to the Continent, 1,620 bales, to Hamburg; to Bremen, 10 bales; stock, 257,110 bales; net receipts of the week, 59,879 bales; gross, 63,879 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 16,760 bales, to Liverpool, 2,214 bales to Queenstown; to the Continent, 4,020 bales, to Bremen, 1,220 bales to Barcelona; coastwise, 3,136 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; sales, 1,300 bales; net receipts, 4,886 bales; exports, coastwise, 851 bales; to the Continent, 1,250 bales; stock, 80,251 bales; receipts of the week, 19,783 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,570 bales; to the Continent, 1,100 bales; coastwise, 2,013 bales; sales of the week, 14,700 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The Stock market is depressed. Ogs Hidden Treasure, 6¼; Crown Point, 13¼; Belcher, 6¾; Daney, 6¾; Golden Chariot, 8½; Jacket, 6; Kentuck, 2 3-16; Overman, 4; Savage, 6¾; Sierra Nevada, 26; Chollar, 76; Hale & Norcross, 16; Meadow Valley, 26¼; Gould & Curry, 7½; Ophir, 8; Eureka Consolidated, 17¼.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—COTTON steady, in good demand; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,819 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,362 bales; stock, 30,054 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,671 bales; gross, 13,663 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,551 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 4,321 bales; sales of the week, 7,200 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. CORN very quiet, with a good supply offering. BARLEY is still languid, though quotations are unchanged. PORK—Sales, 3,000 barrels No. 2 two-rowed State, in elevator, at 60c. OATS rather heavy; sales, one car-lot light State at 38½c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—Markets dull and unchanged. No sales reported excepting 5 car-loads State BARLEY at 82c., delivered. Nominal quotations—No. 2 Spring WHEAT, $1 21@$1 22; new CORN, 65c.@66c.; OATS, 50c. for No. 2 Western, 48c. for Ohio; RYE, 90c. for Western; PORK, $21 for heavy Mess. LARD, 12½c. HIGHWINES, 90c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—COTTON quiet at 12¾c.@12¾c.; receipts, 1,130 bales; shipments, 4,078 bales; receipts of the week, 22,856 bales; shipments, 21,515 bales; shipments for past season, 182,195 bales; stock on hand, 15,040 bales; last year, 12,505 bales. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 4,512 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,366 bales; stock, 77,198 bales; net receipts of the week, 22,947 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,401 bales; to the Continent, 2